The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

WEEKLY

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665

VOL. XII NO. 10 | BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1953 | Price: 4 Annas Air Surcharge 6 Pies | IN PAKISTAN 5 ANNAS

DANCER FROM HEAD TO FOOT

BEAUTY of form has captivated humanity through ages. Bharat Natya, accentuating the lines and curves, brings forth a symmetry of the body in any pose. Above, Indrani Rehman, the talented Bharat Natya artiste, presents a pleasing facade of the dance structure with fingers, toes, arms and eyes in an enchanting line. After a successful dance tour of Hyderabad and Madras Smt. Indrani gave a recital at the Railway Centenary Exhibition in New Delhi.

Chaplin In Search Of New Lands

SEE PAGE 5

Black Man Of Australia

BY SHELLEY GARNER

THE people of Europe and the so-called Old World are looking to Australia with a newly awakened interest. In an age which has spelt frustration and enslavement for many, this vast continent of the Southern Hemisphere offers, in answer to the instinctive urge of man for self-expression, possibilities that are seemingly denied him elsewhere.

Immigration is bringing to this young country New Australians who are mingling with its British stock and the Australian born and bred. Yet the native of Australia—the aborigine—remains one of the world's most enigmatical and controversial figures. He is the last survivor of the Stone Age, and represents, possibly, the oldest race of man.

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For roughly a thousand miles (1,600 kilometres) Australia's Northern Territory stretches from the little township of Alice Springs in the south to Darwin in the north, and extends to Queensland in the east, and to the borders of Western Australia

In this forbidding country—so rightly named the "dead heart' of the continent — and to the north, in Arnhem Land, untamed nature still resists the mastership of the white man.

Here it is that the aborigine retains his stronghold. Possessed with a mental equipment that recognizes primarily the need for bodily sustenance, and sustained by a wealth of age-old tribal lores and customs, he continues to lead a life which, in the main is oblivious of the whiteman's civilization. It is, nevertheless, a life of contracting activities. The advance of the white man, laborious and sweat-producing in this grimly inhospitable country though it may be, and his consequent encroachment on the hereditary hunting-grounds of the native, is unremitting. Moreover, it is inevitable, because the ultimate absorption of the aborigine into Australian citizenship is the settled and unequivocal policy of the Government.

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The work of the Department of Native Affairs, the activities of numerous missions, and the individual efforts of scientists, research-workers, and explorers have given us a knowledge which provides fascinating contemplation of a race and of a region which have, up to now, in terms of anthropology and geology been shrouded in the obscurity of countless aeons of time. From these various investigations and activities we have learnt something of the character of the aborigine; his nomadic and peripatetic way of living—prompted largely by his unceasing search for food—his affinity for the elements of nature, and his attachment to the land in which he lives; to its products, and to the beasts and birds and fish of his ken. We have come to know something of the inviolable laws which govern the relationship of the oboriginal man and woman, the hygiene—or lack of it—of their living, and the importance of the ceremony of "initiation" which is the culmination of youth's preparation for his entry into the status of tribal manhood.

We have gained some knowledge of the beliefs, the legends the fears, and the mysterious superstitions which are so much a part of the make-up of the Australian aborigine. We have seen in his carvings in rock and on bark his urge for artistic expression and, more recently, under the influence of the white man's technique some knowledge-superficial though it may be—of the culture of this primitive race of men which still exists in Australia. This embryonic culture

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WEEK-END FUN

Mrs. Smith (to her neighbour): "We've been getting more fish lately, which is a good thing. They say fish makes brains."

Neighbour: "You're telling me! Why, my husband caught some trout and, believe me, this morning he could hardly get his hat on."

* * *

The first-aid instructor was a little weary of endless questions, some not very sensible. But one woman persisted: "What should I do if I arrived home and found my husband with his head in the gas oven and all the burners turned on?"

The instructor said, quickly: "Baste him every ten minutes."

* * *

After eating a large steak, a man asked the restaurant manager, "Do you remember me?"

"No," replied the manager, "I don't believe I do."

'I was in here about a year ago, ate a big steak, and you had to throw me out because I didn't have any money."

"Oh, yes," the manager agreed, "I remember you now."

"Well, sir," said the diner rising, "I'm afraid I'm going to have to trouble you again."

* * *

Sir Alexander Korda, en route over the Sahara in a Dutch air liner, found he'd been assigned to a lower berth.

"But I always prefer an upper", he complained to the steward.

"What difference can a few feet possibly make when you're three miles up, Sir Alexander?" the steward asked quietly.

* * *

My 18-year-old daughter asked me how she could get her boy friend to hurry up and pop the question. I thought a moment and then took her to the refrigerator. Opening it, I took out a jar of mayonnaise and showed her the warning on the cover. It read: "Keep Cool but Don't Freede."

* * *

One of the best stories about Hadacol, the patent medicine about which legends have spread throughout the country, is of the salesman who reported to the owner of the company that Hadacol had had its first fatality.

"She was 92 years old, and had been taking Hadacol regularly for many years, but she just died," sighed the salesman.

The owner was shocked by this distressing news, and the salesman hastened to console him with: "But we saved the baby!"

* * *

There was a quiet dignity about Sir William Osler, the great physician, that held a certain type of familiarity in check. One day, as his class of medical students was leaving a hospital ward, following a visit there, a patient in a bed near the door called out: "Good morning, Doc."

Dr. Osler made no comment then, but when they were out of the man's hearing, he stopped, turned to the students, and said: "Beware of men who call you 'Doc'. They rarely pay their bills.

* * *

Two little girls were playing, one pretending that she wanted to rent the other's playhouse.

"Have you any parents?" the playhouse owner asked.

"Yes, two," was the reply.

"I'm sorry," the small landlady said, "but I never rent to children with parents. They're so noisy and destructive."

* * *

Young Sammy, who had supposedly retired for the night, began calling downstairs that there was a spider on the ceiling of his room.

Nobody paid any attention, until Sammy's yells became more insistent, and then his mother called up to him: "Now, Sammy, you're not afraid of that spider!"

There was a short pause, and then from above came the response: "Then why am I standing out in the hall?"

Dining with her parents and Eleanor Roosevelt one night during World War II, WAAF Section Officer Sarah Churchill grinned when her famous father, with his love for drama, said, "I can now tell you that at this moment our troops are landing in North Africa."

He was sharply deflated when Sarah chipped in, "I know. I've been working on the beach maps for months."

"Why didn't you tell me?" Winston asked almost petulantly.

"We were sworn to secrecy," Sarah grinned.

A talkative barber had recommended several remedies to the man in the chair, but all in vain The customer maintained that he didn't need massage, a manicure, or a shave—merely a haircut.

The barber, after a moment's silence, said, "Your hair's turning a bit gray, sir."

"I'm not surprised," retorted the customer. "Why don't you work a little faster?"

An old miner, driving an efficiency expert through the snow and cold, spread a buffalo robe over their knees.

"You ought to turn the hair inside." said the efficiency expert. "Don't you know it's a great deal warmer to have the hair next to your body?"

The old man obeyed, and tried to suppress a chuckle.

"What are you laughing about?" asked the expert.

"I was thinking of the poor buffalo," said the miner. "What a fool he was all his life not to know a simple thing like that."

* * *

Janet, age nine, was taken by her mother to lunch at the house of a friend. The hostess was rather talkative and was so interested in the conversation that she forgot to give the little girl any food.

After some minutes Janet's patience gave out. So, raising her plate as high as she could, she called out:

"Anybody here want a clean plate?"

SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS—"Gee—thanks."

Herblock in The Washington Post

BOYS & GIRLS FIND ARCADIA EVEN IN 1953

I HAVE seen nearly three generations come and go, and I think the present generation is IN ALL CLASSES by far the most delightful I have known, writes Percy Colson in "The Queen".

There is a poem by Hilaire Belloc in which occur the lines:

"And the boys who were boys when I was a boy
Shall walk along with me."

Heavens! They are the very last people I should care to walk along with. What a procession of bores, bankrupts and rheumatic wrecks we should be. No, give me the boys —and girls—who can find Arcadia even in 1953. They are generally entirely reasonable, sweet-tempered and generous-minded, and far more cheerful than their elders, who, poor things, haven't a very great deal to be cheerful about. They are the material out of which the new world symphony will be composed.

There is another thing which I find very pleasant, and that is their friendliness with older people. When I was young we used to shut up like clams when in the company of our elders. Jane Austen in 'Mansfield Park' makes one of her characters say: "I cannot recollect that our evenings were ever merry. No young people's are, I suppose, when those they look up to are at home." It was the same to the end of the Victorian era.

THEN AND NOW

Another trait, sometimes, a little disconcerting, is their extreme frankness. A few years ago a public schoolboy showed me a questionnaire on things in general which was given to the boys in his form. One question was to this effect: "If by pressing a button you could cause a man in some distant part of the world to fall dead, and receive £20,000 for doing so, would you press the button?"

Every boy answered yes. Some said that they would press it for much less; one young gentleman even said that he would be satisfied with a good motor-bike!

When I was at school we should all have felt exactly as those boys felt about it, but we should not have dared to say so. Well aware of what was expected of us, we should have answered—hypocrites as we were—that murder was murder, whether by shooting or pressing a button; that God would be extremely annoyed if we did so; that the money would be sure to bring a curse upon us. And any boy who had not used truth with the economy which is often so necessary, would have been in for a "pi-jaw" of inordinate length and hypocrisy.

I don't think the young of today think so much about money as was the case in my young days. Girls don't, as a rule, marry for rank or money and boys would rather work at something they really enjoy doing than take far better paid job which doesn't interest them. In other words there is very little snobbishness nowadays.

Movies Are My Oyster

BY R. G. G. PRICE

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor" Boston)

MY first visit to the cinema was during infancy. My parents were always anxious to provide me with raw material for reminiscences and thought that in the future I might like to mention having seen this passing craze. All I can remember is that we went into a dark building and that I wriggled away towards a curtained enclosure where a man was playing the piano. I can still feel the rough cloth of his trousers as I hauled myself up and emerging between his chest and the keyboard, joined in happily with my fist.

It was some time before they risked taking me again. I still could not read the captions and I had only a very vague idea of what was going on. There was something rather dramatic about spies in a munition factory. The heroine was on the right side and I disliked her girlish manner and when she was rough with the spies I booed heartily and nearly caused a patriotic riot. There was also a short about some characters called "The Red Maskers." They wore masks and met in a large hall and the hero managed to acquire a mask and joined in their sinister revels. I knew that it was bad manners to go to a party if you had not been invited and I felt that the hero was grossly imposing on the Red Maskers, who seemed an earnest and industrious lot of men, always plotting and counterplotting and never taking time off for frivolity: the hero would break off from rescuing the heroine to stroke her hair. At the end the hero quelled forty Red Maskers single-handed and then took off his mask. I thought that being masked improved his.

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I seem to have missed most of the masterpieces of the cinema. The true filmlover is prepared to interrupted his everyday life and rush at a moument's notice to some small theatre where a masterpiece is being revived for one performance only. My everyday life has always been too exacting for this. I am only an occasional filmgoer and go to films that happen to be on rather than to films that ought to be seen. As a result, I have seen many pictures that nobody else seems to have heard of, pictures that never get reviewed and never appear in the large towns. This has made my filmgoing odd rather than comprehensive

I remember a silent film in which one reel was shown backwards. It was exciting in an arty kind of way and the audience loved it. Up to this point the story had been dull and concerned a well-groomed woman whose virtues were continually pointed out in the captions: but when her benevolence was seen in reverse it had the most sinister undertones. I have also seen a film in which the captions had somehow got into the wrong order and the villain got many of the heroine's lines. He was a low but successful money-maker and he would stride through his offices chuckling evilly at the way that money was pouring in. However, according to the captions, he was speaking in the tenderest terms of babies and referring to them by such names as "Little Rosebuds."

I never feel the fashionable nostalgia for the silent film. There was a certain excitement in going before I could read properly and combining misunderstood words into a rich mental hash. On the whole, however, the films that was the early sound films gave me the deepest enjoyment. The nearest cinema to our Southern London home had a sound projector that increased volume and raised pitch selectively. In one of those films about dear old heads of families who know the world with salty wisdom, the brash son of the house would whisper timidly while Pop's homely philosophy was delivered in the shrill falsetto.

There was a film, years ago, made apparently in some newish country that had had little experience in film-making. It was about athletes and the director was obsessed with trick shots. The high-jumpers soared like helicopters: the runners' would not only behave like jets on the course but would go about their off-course business at a cruising speed of forty to fifty miles an hour: when anybody put the weight it shot from their hand like a shell from a gun. One

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Bane Of Crossword Puzzles

COMPETITORS ARE NO BETTER THAN GAMBLERS

BY DHARM PRAKASH PANDIT

NEVER had journalism stooped to such low depths as it has done in the last few years in this country.

Instead of setting up higher standards, a number of newspapers and journals in this country are running or actively conniving in the running of gambling organisations through Crosswords in the name of testing or increasing the reason, intelligence and commonsense of the people.

Instead of suggesting or finding out the ways and means of alleviating the sufferings and sorrows of their fellowmen, they are all striving to exploit the hard times to their selfish advantage, offering them the bait of fabulous prizes in return for a little entrance fee and solving a small crossword puzzle, which appears on the face of it very easy but is in fact the most difficult to solve. The result is that all those who believe in honest journalism and in eking out an honest livelihood through the education of their fellowmen and enlightening them on news and various subjects of general interest, are either faced with the option either to close down their business altogether and starve at home, or to switch over also to that heartless exploitation of their own countrymen.

It requires hardly any high education or intelligence to become a Competition Editor or to set a Crossword Puzzle. English, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali and almost all other languages with some good vocabulary and literature afford abundant opportunities to all to put more questions than the wisest of men can correctly and confidently answer.

THE TRICK

These puzzles are set either in the form of a ladder or in the form of squares as on a chess-board, but the fundamental principle underlying them both is one and the same.

Girls love to play with——.
Dolls or Balls?

Who is the boy who does not like to shout in——? Class or grass?

Whats a woman without *this sort of* affection! Motherly or Tenderly?

Transport companies cannot ply their trade without *these*.
Roads or Loads.

The Competition Editor in his Crossword Puzzle usually embodies 15 to 20 such vague and indefinite clues to which there are in almost all cases two, and in some cases almost three or four equally apt answers, and offers as a First Prize, a very high or tempting amount to anybody who would submit such answers to them as would completly tally with his kept sealed with himself, or secure in some bank's locker, or would in the opinion of an Adjudication Committee of his own selection be the most appropriate and apt answers to those clues. People are invited to submit as many answers as they please to those puzzles, provided they paid with each some prescribed entrance fee.

People scratch their heads and rack their brains, they consult huge dictionaries and reference books, enter into conferences and endless discussions with each other, in search of the most apt and appropriate answers to those clues, without understanding that the wily Competition Editor has set such clues alone that have every possible answer to them as appropriate as the others, and that he and anybody else could argue in the favour of any of them with complete confidence and faith, without fear of contradiction from any quarter.

To a definite data alone as in an arithmetical proposition can there be a definite answer, but to a data which is absolutely vague, uncertain and indefinite, all the answers cannot be anything but vague uncertain and inconclusive.

THE CHANCES

People do not know, rather they cannot ever imagine that to a Crossword Puzzle with only 15 clues of 2 possible answers each, there are as many as 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 = 32, 528 such appropriate and apt answers that the Competition Editor can pick up any one of them and assert that his answer, according to his convictions, is the most apt, and no one can anywhere ever challenge his assertion.

Similarly, to a Crossword of 16, 17, 18, 19, or 20 clues to each of which there are two answers each, the number of possible solutions are 65,506; 130,112; 260,224; 520,448; and 1,040,496; respectively. But if even any single clue out of them has 3 or 4 possible answers, the number of possible solutions to the puzzle shall be doubled and redoubled.

We condemn horse-racing in which hardly 10 or 12 horses take part and one can easily see and select one of them and place one's bet on it, but the innocent competitors in Crossword puzzles do not know that there are often lakhs and sometimes millions of answers to the puzzles that they are vainly trying to solve; that a better in horse-racing has almost one chance in a dozen, but he has only one in lakhs and millions in Crosswords. And if horse-racing is gambling, indulging in crosswords is gambling of the lowest order. They are all such uncertain games of chance that intelligence, reason or commonsense have not even as much as a .000001 per cent possibility of success in solving them correctly. To call Crosswords thus a game of intelligence, reason or commonsense is an abject blasphemy and disgrace of sense.

There are at present about 100 journals in this country which comment on the solution of these puzzles, and if there were even as much as 100 x 100 i.e., 10,000 of them, still I can assure that no one of them would ever be possible to guide any competitor to the correct solution.

CROSSWORDS ESTABLISHMENTS

Every entrant to a Crosswords Competition is expected to pay a prescribed fee by Money Order, Postal Order, or Cash Receipt, with every entry submitted by him; and to submit his entry in a closed cover bearing his surname, initials and address by a prescribed date.

All the entries received are first divided into entries received by Registered Post, Ordinary Post, and Local Entry Box posts. Each post is taken one by one and sorted alphabetically. Then the covers are opened and the contents of the envelopes arranged and pinned with their respective covers with the help of a stapler. These pinned covers are further sorted into those in which entry fees have been paid by Money Orders, Postal Orders, Cash receipts and Prize Vouchers. Thereafter every Entry is checked for ts entry fee, and entries less-paid, unpaid, or over-paid are put in Querries and dealt with separately. Thereafter all the entries are taken one by one and stamped numerically with a special seal, and thereafter all the Postal Orders and Cash Receipts are removed and all the entries serially arranged, drilled, threaded and sealed by the Competition Editor himself, to avoid any substitution by any employee or checker of the Crosswords establishment.

Then some days after the closing date of the said Competition, the Competition Editor brings out or

(Continued on Page 6 Col. 3)

Passing of Marshal Joseph Stalin, Head of the **U.S.S.R.** creates a big void in the Soviet hierarchy. Above is **reproduction** of a medallion with Stalin's profile.

ROMANCE DOES NOT FIT INTO ANY 5-YEAR PLAN

By Ithuriel

MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI, Madras Chief Minister, certainly believes in rendering advice to everybody impartially; and, as one may well expect from a veteran of his standing, the complete picture that emerges is full consistent and of a piece.

Speaking to the girls of a Madras College, he commended education to them but asked them not to take to bizarre ways. Then turning next day to the youth of Madras, he exhorted them to waste little time in wife-choosing. A "Joan round the corner," observed the Madras statesman-philosopher, is as good as a "stellar Joan in Hollywood." And having begun slowly, he accelerated to the pace of telling them that in fact she was better. But when has age been able to keep youth on the straight and narrow path? A. E. Housman's young man took but a year to learn wisdom but it was a year of experience. Others generally take longer. And as education opens out a vista of romance and fiction reading, our young Joans deeply resent being regarded as round-the-corner Joans. Romance, I am afraid, has infilterated into the sober scene of Hindu domesticity.

The number of women who have told me that "Cyrano de Bergerac" is a great picture, would surprise you. In fact, I expected to see passion and violent love from all that I heard. Instead, all I found was a great deal of flowery language which, I had thought, would not take in a child of two. If this is what women like, what is the use of talking of Joan round the corner?

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Mr. Rajagopalachari, I admit, did a useful piece of match-making in general. What can be more socially useful than making one's contribution to happy domesticity? But he has unfortunately followed the traditional line instead of adapting his advice to the times we live in. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, speaking to an English audience, was faced with a question about arranged marriages in India. He gave the ready reply, "You marry those whom you love; we love those whom we marry." Much water has flown down the Thames and the Ganges since these words were said, and both India and England will be hard put to it to establish Sir Narayan's claims. That is why I am surprised at the astute Madras Chief Minister's anachronism.

Today, if I may venture the remark, it is the women who are romantic, not the men. They, poor fellows, have their work cut out living up to expectations.

In a recent Clifton Webb film, the hero is harassed by the shadow cast on his life as a teacher in a girls' school by television revivals of a past spent in playing romantic roles. It is not Joan round the corner who needs a good word, but John.

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The wind bloweth as it listeth; and, though I have no official status to lend weight to my words, I have learnt a great deal through giving gratuitous advice to people who are too preoccupied to listen to anyone. For an administrator, the greatest drawback about romance and all that is that it does not fit into any Five-Year Plan.

But that is no reason why administrators should not realise that it is not necessary to attempt to do so. What is more distressing is the failure of our young men to maintain the ways of older generations. Dante, disappointed in love, turned out the Divine Comedy. Napoleon had also his romantic set-backs for which he made up in other directions. The complications introduced by Sita into the placid lives of Rama and Ravana set a world ablaze. Against this impressive galaxy of heroes—the list is of course illustrative—there are the countless millions who considered the world well lost for love, some of them quite distinguished in their own way. History speaks in unforgettable accents. But is there anything in our times to set against the glories of the romantic ages? Now and then, we read in the newspapers that someone has slit someone's throat, or more often, bit someone's nose and the matter goes into the police courts. Any student of Sociology will tell you that today the pattern of behaviour of disappointed love has changed considerably from the pattern depicted in literature. I have known quite a few fellows whom the bug had bitten, and let me say very clearly that it had not even dulled their appetite. Can we expect any great art or literature or look for any great achievement in these conditions? And if some of us do expect it, can we hope to get it?

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I can understand the reason for Mr. Rajagopalachari and others speaking in the way they do. It is so easy to confuse the losing force of domesticity with the growth of romanticism. But it is a pathetic illusion which ignores the historic record: Down the ages, Martha and Mary have moved hand in hand. The one cannot be found without the other. Sometimes the two meet in one person—at any rate Indian classical literature would have us think they do. Besides, to a generation that has become jaded with "stellar Joans," it is superfluous insisting that the Joan round the corner is as good or even slightly better. The trouble today is that there are too many stellar Joans and too few Joans round the corner.

SHANKAR'S NEW BALLET

A scene from the new ballet "The Great Renunciation" where Uday Shankar plays the role of Buddha.

FOUR YEARS OF POINT 4

Common Man Is Not The Beneficiary

MR. Norris Dodd, Director-General of FAO charged U.S.A. of pouring money into other countries under Point Four with the political motive of 'containing' Communism, even interfering with F.A.O's technical programme of lifting large segments of mankind in Backward areas to higher levels of living. In this article, the author points out how the dynamic economic strategy of stock-piling strategic materials rules the roost in Point Four, benefiting tycoons and bureaucrats and how the common man goes to the wall.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S announcement, in his 1949 inaugural address, of a "bold new programme" of American aid to underdeveloped countries was a shrewd political move. It was calculated not only to give a "Fair Deal" touch to the rapidly unfolding foreign policy of the cold war, making it more palatable to progressive opinion both in this country and in Western Europe, but also to conjure up for the American business community a new vision of prosperity, just as the post-war boom was apparently drawing to a close.

These considerations however, though important and urgent, were secondary. The main purpose of Point 4 was to counter Communist propaganda in backward countries with the prospect of economic and social development sponsored and generously aided by the United States, writes Paul A. Baran in the "Nation".

POLITICAL BACKGROUND

The first objective was easily attained. Editorial writers and radio commentators were thrilled by the Administration's "imaginative" and "humanitarian" plan and talked and wrote about it so busily that they paid little attention to the State Deparment's flirtation with Franco, to American support of the French 'guerre sale' in Indo-China, or to the rapid revival of fascism in West Germany and Japan. As a device for assuring prosperity, the proposal did not do so well. The recession of 1949 was short and mild, the international political scene was not conducive to much private investment abroad and Wall Street accorded a rather sour reception to the idea of sinking large funds in underdeveloped countries. Nor was the chief purpose of Point 4 realized with any great success. Whatever propaganda value the programme might have had was almost nullified by the magnetism of the victorious Chinese revolution and the United States' open alliance with the traditional colonial powers and native reactionary elements.

Under such circumstances not much enthusiasm for Point 4 was evinced by the policy-makers in Washington. The first Congressional appropriation for the newly established Technical Co-operation Administration did not exceed $34,000,000, and twenty-eight months later the London 'Economist'—usually the State Department's most faithful friend on the other side of the Atlantic—noted that Mr. Truman's "bold new programme" was "still being watered with little more than fine phrases and lavish promises." Th: situation was subsequently somewhat improved. For the fiscal year 1951-52 the Point 4 programme got a larger appropriation, and for 1952-53 the amount, though about one-third less than the Administration requested, was still $137,000,000.

STRATEGIC MATERIALS

What is most important, however, is that this increased support for the Point 4 programme is accompanied by a far-reaching "reinterpretation" of the nature and purpose of the entire undertaking. Indeed, altogether new wine is being poured into the old bottles, and it promises to be a much headier brew than that decanted in Mr. Truman's inaugural address. The first indication of what is to take the place of the President's noble promise to "supply the vitalizing force to stir the peoples of the world into triumphant action, not only against their human oppressors, but also against their ancient enemies—hunger, misery, and despair," was conveyed in a report of the International Development Advisory Board entitled "Partners in Progress." This report, prepared under the direction of Nelson Rockefeller, takes a "realistic view" of the United States' interest in underdeveloped countries and frankly places "first things first." "Since three-quarters of the imported materials included in the stock-pile programme come from the underdeveloped areas," it declares, "it is to those countries that we must look for the bulk of any possible increase in these supplies.

A great number of commodities are involved. "Aside from minerals, important expansions are contemplated to increase our supplies of rubber, petroleum, fats and oils, and some basic fibres."

This theme has been elaborated and solidified in another document called "Resources for Freedom," prepared by the President's Materials Policy Commission headed by William S. Paley. "The commission believes that the United States will find it increasingly worthwhile to turn abroad for more supplies of many basic materials, particularly minerals." Production of these materials must therefore be increased in the underdeveloped countries. And neither the Rockefeller nor the Paley report leaves any doubt about how this increase is to be obtained. "The production and distribution of goods and services is primarily a function of private enterprise, whether it involves food and manufactured goods to meet ever-growing civilian demand or whether it involves the production of strategic raw materials" ("Partners in Progress"). But although "private enterprise can and should continue to carry the major burden" (Resources for Freedom"), it cannot be expected to carry it all. The government must step in and relieve private business of excessive responsibilities. Whenever outlays that are indispensable to the conduct of business are unattractive to private investors either because they would not be remunerative enough or would be too risky or too big, the government should pick up the check. In the words, of the 'Economist' (July 5, 1952) "a way has been found for the government to bear part of the burden in the name of national defence, which is the umbrella under which all those wanting subsidies now shelter from the storms of the free-enterprise system."

FREE PROSPECTING SERVICES

Spending on the Technical Co-operation Administration and on its Point 4 activities is thus given an altogether new significance. It is seen to be for the purpose of insuring a steady flow of strategic materials, smoothing the way for private enterprise, providing American corporations with free prospecting services of all kinds, saving them the "burden" of exploration, and financing undertakings that they find exceedingly useful but insufficiently profitable.

Once the principle of private profits but public losses is firmly established, the Rockefeller and Paley reports express profound solicitude for the health and happiness of the peoples inhabiting the underdeveloped countries. Indeed, as if to illustrate the astute observation of the 'Economist' cited above, "Partners in Progress" proclaims that "an improvement in their living levels must be considered a vital part of our defense mobilization." Unless more food, more clothing, more medicine are supplied to the people in backward countries, the necessary expanded output of raw materials may be unattainable. It is needless to add that while appropriate investment in the nutrition and health of the natives of the "source countries" would be thus fully justified by "hard-headed self-interest," it is up to the government to provide what is required to support a reasonably efficient and contented labour force. As noted in "Partners in Progress," "the absenteeism on the Vitoria-Minas railroad was cut dramatically by effective malaria control. This has made it possible to reduce maintenance crews by one-third, which in turn has cut the cost of extracting and transporting iron ore and mica from the Rio Doce Valley."

Such expressions of concern for the welfare of the people only throw into sharper relief the nature of the entire programme. While great pains are taken to prove that it is "vital" to the United States to obtain control of "the manganese and tungsten deposits of Latin America, Africa, and Asia, the chrome ores of Turkey and the Philippines, the timber stands of Chile and Brazil, the pulpwoods of Labrador" ("Partners in Progress"), little thought seems to have been given to the question whether such an arrangement would confer equally vital benefits on the people living in the backward areas.

NO BENEFIT TO COMMON MAN

It is undoubtedly true that exports of minerals and other raw materials could "provide the financial basis for a domestic development programme" ("'Resources for Freedom"), but the fact remains—though neither report mentions it—that none of the raw-materials-exporting regions have thus far been able to carry out any development programme worthy of the name on such a "financial basis." The misery in the oil-rich and oil-exporting countries of the Near East is no less proverbial than the squalor, disease, and stagnation in cotton-rich and cotton-exporting Egypt, in sugar-rich and sugar-exporting Cuba, and in coffee-rich and coffee-exporting Brazil. The Paley report cites the prosperity of Venezuela as an example of the blessings that accrue to backward areas catering to the vital needs of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. But the less said about Venezuela the better. Harvey O'Connor's brilliant report on that country published in the July, 1951 issue of the 'Monthly Review' reads like an account of conditions in India in the heyday of British domination!

What has happened in Venezuela is a gold-plated disaster moving on noiseless oiled bearings toward tragedy. Its ancient, static, but self-sufficient economy has been tossed in the ash can.... When the oil runs out.... the nation will be like an old tailors' chest filled with useless spangles. It was impoverished, disease-ridden, illiterate twenty-five years ago, and still is.

Nor is it by any means gratuitous that even large revenues derived from raw-material exports do not stimulate economic growth. In most underdeveloped countries all or the bulk of these revenues are collected by a small group of big proprietors who spend them for luxurious living or de-

Tycoons, Middlemen And Bureaucrats Prosper In Aid Programme

posit them as capital abroad. The share going to the governments supports a parasitic bureaucracy and an overgrown military establishment.

LOP-SIDED DEVELOPMENT

Such economic development as takes place is of necessity lop-sided. The raw-materials-producing enterprises form islands of advanced technology in seas of general backwardness. In these islands cluster a relatively small number of native workers, business men, and lobbyists. Only there does growth take place, and it resembles that of a cancer rather than of healthy tissue. It assumes mainly the form of bigger and better hotels and pleasure clubs, of residential districts for foreigners and privileged natives, and of some industrial and commercial establishments serving this small elite.

For the raw-materials countries of the backward world to provide a basis for their economic development, it would be necessary for the extraction and marketing of the raw materials to proceed within the framework of a well-considered plan. One general economic growth. One by using the proceeds of the export general exportation for the balanced monious development of industry and agriculture, only by advancing from a raw-materials economy to a technologically advanced economically balanced processing economy, can the underdeveloped countries attain a decent level of productivity and welfare. They are not likely to attain it by being "partners in progress" or by supplying Mr. Rockefeller's "partners" Paley with "resources for freedom." They are not likely to attain it by paying, as they currently do, over 17 per cent per annum for such capital as

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F.A.O. HELPS FIGHT DISEASE

There was a time when rinderpest killed a million head of cattle in Ethiopia yearly. Now F.A.O. helps in the fight against the disease and the number of sick animals has gone down considerably.
Picture above shows Dr. Frank Vandamael of F.A.O. examining a cow for signs of rinderpest.

MODERN TOOLS FOR FARMERS

F.A.O. small farm implement expert, Mr. Gabathaler (right) and his assistant, Brhan Haile Selassie (second from right) show a modern scythe to three Ethiopian farmers.

WORLD'S FUNNIEST MAN

Charlie Chaplin's Amazing Career

By Shibdas Banerji

CHARLIE CHAPLIN is not only the world's funniest man but he is also one of the world's idealists, a genius in his own right. A legendary figure, sensitive, impulsive, he is an artist first and an artist last.

Penniless forty years ago in 1913 at the age of 24 he went to Hollywood. The film city depressed him a great deal and puzzled him no less. The city appeared to him to be like a backstage where artists moved about in their extravagant make-ups and dazzling costumes. There were Hungarians, Swedes, Russians, Americans, Chinese and even bearded Sikhs from India could be spotted in that cosmopolitan crowd of the early rush in the filmland.

His debut in "Making A Living", a ten minute film strip, almost threw him out of job and earned him open sneers even from pigmy extras. While Mack Sennett, his employer, was actively considering how to get rid of his newest liability, Charlie Chaplin was giving second thoughts to his film career and return to England, his home.

But unseen wheels of fate were shaping his future. His costume of the tramp, the bowler hat, turned-out boots, baggy trousers and the famous walking stick—with these he began to get into his own. Two years later when he was twenty-six years old, on his first visit to New York, he was frightened. He saw big queues of eager people seeking entrance to movies showing his pictures. Furthermore, he saw thousands of children on the streets imitating his mode of walking smiling and twirling the stick. He was a popular actor earning Rs. 16,000 a month.

A year later his monthly income rose to Rs. 108,000. Another year, and, his personal income rocketed to Rs. 700,000 a month. And still a year later when all America was agape at the spiral of his rise, he was paying as much as that as his annual share to the Federal income-tax. Today he is one of the richest men in the world but not as showy as any other.

CHILDHOOD

Charlie Spencer Chaplin's parents were stage actors of sorts: starving together, his father was a comedian and mother a singer whose stage name was Lily Harley; they brought up Charles and his step-mother Sydney almost in stage atmosphere. When his father died Lily Harley had no regular income and in that strange floating plight Charlie and his step-mother, who later became the Managing Director of Charlie's film productions, lived on earnings made as best as they could: they sold newspapers, danced on the streets, ran errands, snatched fruits from shop windows. The strain was too much for the poor Mrs. Chaplin, whose nerves gave in and she was admitted into a hospital.

That should have broken down any other kid but not Charlie Chaplin. Asked by police how they were now going to live Chaplin said promptly, "Oh, we have an aunt", and went to live in open parks, close to dustbins, and, finally landed themselves into Hanwell Institute, an organization for destitutes. where he had his longest spell of "education". When their mother was released from the hospital the two kids went to receive her at the gate. Free once again they sat on a bench in a public park and began to wonder what they should now do, for they had no home, no income and nobody to go to.

Years later when Lily Harley went to live with her world-famous son in Hollywood she suspected Charlie Chaplin of making money in dubious ways. The splendours of his forty-roomed palace at Beverley Hills, the swanky private park and the swimming pool, her personal nurse and maid servants, all these and much more made her reel with suspicion about how her son could make so much money in so little a time. Charlie's recollections of these events and of his mother's sweetness and sagacity are touching and realistic.

ETERNAL TRAMP

In the early months of his first year in Hollywood Charlie Chaplin was sad, despondent and very hesitating, but nonetheless, he loathed the very idea of a failure. By the end of the year he had already appeared in as many as 35 films: his baggy trousers gave him the appearance of a tramp, his moustache, a sign of snobbery, the cane, as Charlie puts it, "a symbol of dignity". With these he has not yet parted; they are the 'raison d'etre' of his very being. To laugh at respectability, to mock at snobbery and to shun the so-called love of security he has created innumerable characters—they are the lasting wonders of the artistic world.

In 1915 'The Champion' was one of his films. In this he is shown as a boxer with the intention of making a living out of the game. While he stands outside about to enter the ring a succession of unconscious boxers are carried past him, they are carried past till his eyes give a ghastly look but in a split second he recovers and with his characteristic sad shoulder shrug slides a horseshoe inside his glove!

That was Charlie Chaplin, the master showman shaping, beginning to give the world his best The typical Charlie character is a strange man struggling hard to give dignity to his immoral tactics. He respects law but not till he could help. He will cheat run away with neighbours' wives and return home dead drunk, always giving a strange fascinating sympathetic dignity to his actions. The tragedy of his characters millions dote upon; they are so realistic.

FIRST LOVE

Before he came to America Charlie Chaplin fell in love with a young actress, Hetty Kelly, in England. Strangely it was like Romain Rolland's Christophe's falling in love with the French Governess whom he only had seen but a couple of times and later after her death he befriended her younger brother. And here in Charlie Chaplin's case, it is possible that Hetty Kelly never suspected of Charlie's love and when in the famed London influenza epidemic just after the First World War she died, Charlie took her brother as one of his top executives. Never for a while Charlie forgot this first love of his and many of his closest friends say that his subsequent romances, one after another, were directly the cause of his first tragedy early in life.

Thereafter he went on making love, seeking his ideal bride for ever, failing over and again, marrying the wrong girl once, twice and thrice. And now in sober and alert, young and vivacious, Claire Bloom, his leading lady in 'Limelight', he has his fourth, a success.

Many of his critics have showered lewd epithets on him because of his innumerable love affairs, his frequent marriages and divorces and costly honeymoons. That Chaplin never does anything extraordinary in affairs of women in the dazzling land of films never seems to strike them.

GOLD RUSH: INTRODUCTION OF TALKIES

But to revert to his works. From the very beginning of his career he was lucky enough to choose his own parts. But within a year of his appearance in Hollywood he was also writing and directing his own part as well. And to think of it, when, in the begining, he was engaged to play on a London stage and given his part to learn he ran back home to ask his mother to read out the part to him!

In 1920 he entered into a partnership with Douglas Fairbanks D. W. Griffiths and Mary Pickford and formed the United Artists' Corporation. Though he had not himself ever appeared in any major role in their joint Corporation-sponsored films he was the idea-man behind the combined efforts.

Thereafter, he not only wrote and directed his films but he even went as far as to composing music, designing costumes, selecting artists and attending to smallest details all by himself. That indeed is a feat unachieved as yet by any living or dead artists anywhere in the world.

In his 'Gold Rush' he played the most unforgettable role of the luckless gold prospecter in Alaska. Amongst the frenzied thousands of gold seekers, Charlie Chaplin was supreme throughout with his toothbrush moustache looking everywhere with incomparable grace and chastened dignity.

Begun in the spring of 1924 it took him fourteen months to complete the masterpiece and by the time it reached some of the world's capitals the picture fetched him, as his share of profit, as much as about Rs. 7,000,000!

This picture, it should be remembered, was made at a time when the comedian was undergoing a great emotional struggle of a direct challenge of Lita Grey's parents' ultimatum that he must marry their daughter, for she was already carrying his child. He did marry Grey: it was indeed a great marriage and also his picture 'Gold Rush', hailed the world over, was equally great.

The introduction of the "Talkie" frightened him for a while and he felt that perhaps speech would spoil his characters. 'Modern Times', released in 1936, was a compromise between a talkie and the silent picture. He just added in his filmrolls a sound tract for music, which he himself wrote.

MEETING GANDHI

In 'The Great Dictator' he brought himself up to date with sound. The picture by itself is a masterpiece, a great combination of drama and satire, laughter and tears. It is an indictment of, industrialization, a further improvement on his 'Modern Times', almost Gandhian in spirit. And in this picture, for the first time he 'spoke politics' denouncing Hitler and through him his spirit wherever it may lurk from.

Incidentally, the only film Mahatma Gandhi saw in his lifetime was one that was produced by Charlie Chaplin. That was while Gandhiji was in London to attend the first Round Table Conference. He also received the famous actor and praised him for what he was doing to improve filmcraft.

'The Great Dictator and Modern Times', together, brought Charlie Chaplin many influential enemies abroad and in the United States of America where he lived not as an American citizen but as a British passport-holder. Consistent demand and requests from American friends that he seek U.S. citizenship he turned down saying that he was a citizen of the world and not of any particular country. William Randolph Hearst, the big U.S. newspaper magnate who controlled 13 newspapers in the States and several other concerns was a bosom friend of Charlie Chaplin till he produced 'Modern Times'; for this picture and for 'The Great Dictator' Charlie Chaplin was never forgiven by him. But in The Great Dictator' or for that matter in any of his pictures, he has spoken nothing that is not accepted as liberal in any corner of the civilized world.

Then after a succession of successes when he visited England he was carried on shoulders by frenzied admiring crowds from the ship to the train and to his car. It became impossible for the police to control the crowds which gathered at every point through which he was led. In London he had had to employ six secretaries to attend to 390.879 letters he received through mail. Such popularity is unknown to any in the world but even then this did neither affect his work nor his mode of thinking or living. He had not even assumed a superiority complex. One evening as he was passing through the locality of his old residence he saw the pavements lined with shabbily dressed, undernourished people wanting to have a glimpse of "one of them", who had become so great a hero. He at once got down shook hands with several thousands of them walking hours together, asking individual questions here and there and then hired a swanky hotel to give them a sumptuous party.

There is an anecdote about Charlie Chaplin that an English writer-friend took him to Bernard Shaw. the famous playwright. They were almost on Shaw's doorsteps when Charlie Chaplin refused to call on Shaw saying "No. Shaw must recognize my art and send for me. Then only I will call on him".

Ten years later on his second visit to England Bernard Shaw paid him his rarest but handsome tribute accepting him as a great artist, the greatest cinema actor of all times.

LATEST PHASE

Many influential people in the United States have tried to link him with Communism. This he has insistently denied. It might be remembered that inspite of several invitations from the USSR. Governmental and

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GANDHI AND CHAPLIN

Charlie Chaplin, world famous comedian, met Mahatma Gandhi in London, during the latter's stay there to attend the Round Table Conference.

FROM TRAMP TO MASTER ARTIST

CHARLIE Chaplin has sold his estates in the United States of America and recent reports show that he has engaged agents to find him properties in Switzerland where he wants to settle down for good.

After forty years of residence in America and film acting, writing scripts and music and directing his productions, Charlie is a legendary figure in the world not only of filmcraft and art but also of humanity. Bernard Shaw called him the greatest cinema actor of all times and Mahatma Gandhi had seen no other picture but of this comedian alone.

Governments and peoples of many lands vie with each other showing him respect and homage: repeated invitations from U.S. S. R. to visit the land, he has refused time and again but to bureaucracy and snobbery, so-called respectability and security he has given absolutely no quarter.

Born rat-poor he has grown up to be one of the richest men in the world but yet shunning his own class he walks on pavements to shake hands with the mute, suffering multitude of the world.

Last Look Round

SNAKE-BITES are often deadly. India is a land which is well known for snake-bite deaths which occur by the thousands every year. The Haffkine Institute, Bombay, has prepared a serum to counteract the poisons of some varieties of the deadly reptiles. And medical practitioners, hospitals and dispensaries are supplied with the preparation; and they have successfully treated hundreds and thousands of cases, provided these were not too far gone.

Some years ago there was a Judge in South India. He was a specialist in treating snake-bites. He was said to have some 'Mantra' by which he cured hundreds of cases. But the peculiarity about this gentleman's method of cures was that he could cure the patient, though the latter was hundreds of miles away. The 'modus operandi' was something like this: A 'reply paid' telegram was sent to the gentleman giving the details of the case and after receipt of the telegram, he would send a reply, indicating that he had taken cognizance of the case. Then without any medicine or other treatment the patient would get well. This was more or less tele-cure—that is curing from a distance.

Charm & Mantra

BUT recently, the Ceylon Government has appointed A. W. Goonawardhana, Superintendent of Maheshland Estate, Nakiyadeniya, as a snake-bite consultant. Goonawardhana claims, according to a Colombo daily, that his skill in treating snake-bite cases is based largely on "Mantra." One other method of treatment is resorted to when every other attempt has failed; this is to open up the skull, place some **Wara** leaves over the opening and hold a 'gini kabala' (a charm) over it. But it is said this is attempted only with the permission of whoever is responsible for the patient. The charm is essential, Mr. Goonawardhana claims, for the treatment to be effective, says the report. It is said Mr. Goonawardhana has saved several hundred snake-bite victims.

Faith-healer

SOUTH Africa's best known faith-healer is in England. She is Mrs. Elsie Salmon, wife of a Methodist minister. She is touring Britain holding services of healing, in co-operation with clergymen of several denominations. In South Africa, she says her prayers have resulted in fingers and a thumb beginning to grow on a child born with only one hand. Another case she attended, it is reported, was of a woman who had a growth at the base of the brain. Surgeons said they dared not operate. Mrs. Salmon spent a week-end with the woman in hospital, bringing her powers of faith to bear on the woman. X-ray photographs taken afterwards showed that the growth had shrunk and changed its character so much that it was possible to operate successfully. Her treatment consists of a simple laying of hands accompanied with prayers and hymns from the congregation. The patients are asked to pray at set times. Mrs. Salmon said, "It is the healing power of God expressed through my hands." She does not claim that cures occur instantaneously. They may take days or weeks.

Stalin's Last

RUSSIA'S boss Joseph Stalin died sequel to cerebral haemorrhage and consequent complications. The report of doctors using in the last resort leeches recalls to mind the vivid description of the last moments of King Charles II of England given by Lord Macaulay. The King's physicians tried leeches. But there was no benefit from it. Then they concocted a 'medicine' containing as one of the ingredients the powder or ashes of skulls and made Charles drink it. And they did so many other things, some of which today look like witchcraft. And unlike Stalin who died in a coma, Charles was very conscious till almost his end. In fact he asked some time before his death whether the clock in the hall where he was lying had been wound up! One can understand how terrible the ordeal of dying could have been for Charles II. In the case of Stalin, coma, supervening the cerebral haemorrhage, ended once for all the feeling of pain.

Eve's Likes

RECENTLY Ceylon has adopted the Sherwani as the official dress for ceremonial occasions. The Cabinet accepted the recommendation made by its own subcommittee which was appointed to report on an appropriate official dress for the Public Services.

Women leaders are up in arms against it, it seems from Colombo paper reports. Firstly they feel it an affront that women's organisations were not consulted in the matter—of men's official dress for ceremonial occasions! One woman leader said the Sherwani was a beautiful costume but not at all appropriate for formal occasions. She said that it would have been better if Sherwani coat **and** Sarong had been adopted as the official dress. Another woman leader said wives should have been consulted about their husbands' attire before the Government took a decisive step in the matter. A woman secretary in an office said a man in a Sherwani (probably with Chudidar-pyjamas) always reminded her of a spider! A third woman leader said that the Sherwani was good for formal occasions **in the morning** but for evening functions it would appear more informal than formal.

That is how Eve's likes and dislikes of men's wear are expressed.

And women are unpredictable. Thoroughly and at all times. I mean in their likes and dislikes. Here is an instance. W. Scotts of Australia, who passed through Colombo recently on his way back from the United Kingdom, was asked why he wore a grizzly beard. He said: "I am too lazy to shave." But further enlightened his interviewer: MY WIFE, PEGGY, SAYS SHE LOVES THE BEARD.

From Cuttack came the news some days back that wearing a bush coat cost a translator of the Orissa High Court his job. The standing order prescribes pant and coat as dress for "peshkars." The translator was found guilty of wearing a bush coat in contravention of the order and of suppressing the notice prescribing

No Law, Yet

CHANGES of sex have their own humour—some times very agonising. Last week there was the story of a Jordan woman changing her sex. Fortunately she was 60 years old **and** a spinster. None was very much worried about her change of sex. But an American soldier discovered that after ten months of marriage—(the news agency message from Washington says) "matrimony"—**his wife in fact was a man.** The soldier confided his discovery to his commanding officer who has contacted the Maryland state attorney. Republican Senator Paul Bailey has, it is learnt, drafted a bill, which he will submit to the Maryland legislature, declaring any marriage between two persons of the same sex null and void.

Among the Marwaris—or one section of the community—there was a custom of **marrying a girl to another girl.** Probably during the turbulent days of Muslim rulers of Delhi when invasions were frequent, people in Rajasthan held that it was good that two families who had girls should be brought together by this custom to face jointly in common interests the invader. When both the girls, thus married in their childhood, attained maturity they were both together married off to a boy. One such instance came to light in Poona during the second decade of this century. There was then, and I believe even now, no law banning marriage between two persons of the same sex.

Best Job For Women

RECENTLY Dr. A. Lakshmanswamy Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, addressing the conference of University Women in India, said that democracy stood at the crossroads today and it was the role of women more than anybody else, according to the report, to bring about international understanding to break down prejudices that unfortunately led to unpleasant consequences and to make all realise what it was to live in peace and amity. Dr. Mudaliar said men had made a mess of this world, and "if we continue to be given the power there is no reasonable hope that we shall conduct ourselves better in future."

Close on this comes the suggestion from a woman reader in a local evening paper that because under the Indian Constitution the Governors of States have no effective voice in the administrative policies, it is waste of intellect to put prominent men in the jobs. She feels that the "best persons" suited to fill the posts of Governors are the wives of the respective Chief Ministers of the States!

Grand idea. The wives, I mean "Governors", in ths instance will be exerting their utmost influence by curtain lectures on the Chief Ministers (their husbands) and will have almost an absolutely "effective voice" in shaping the policies of the several governments. This is politics by the backdoor.

Sarvodaya

SARVODAY workers are conferring at Chandil in Bihar where Vinoba Bhave is at present. The objective seems to be the intensification of the "Bhoodan Yadnya" drive in various provinces.

The Sarvodaya workers are imbued with the Gandhian ideology. Their intense sincerity, however, seems to have blinded them to the urgent needs of modern times. It is well-known that a prominent leader advocated the use of bullock-carts in preference to power-driven vehicles. Whether these could meet the needs of modern India's requirements, he was not worried. Transport of the "staff of life" to starving millions in the scarcity and famine-stricken areas would be impossible without mechanised conveyance. However so long as he is not likely to influence government or public policy in this regard, none need be worried about what these antediluvian thinkers say.

I was amazed to hear one of the Sarvodaya workers call all Indian mill-made cloth "foreign" because the cloth is produced on machinery which is foreign in origin. This seemed going too far, to me at least. It was no use my protesting that all the labour and even the raw material in most cases was purely Indian and it would be a travesty of facts to call all Indian mill-made cloth as "foreign". But this mentality persists in some of the workers of the Sarvodaya Group.

A Bombay artisan G. B. Kale is reported to have designed a ten-spindle auto-spinner, which can be worked on a cottage industry basis. The unit can be worked on oil or diesel engine in areas where there is no electricity. But even for a locally produced machine of the type of Kale's design the Sarvodayist thinking will say that to run it some foreign machinery will be required, or in the last instance to produce the electricity we have made use of foreign machinery, and therefore cloth produced out of the yarn from the auto-spinner also is "foreign."

We can only counsel Sarvodaya enthusiasts to dam their enthusiasm at some stage, so that the same may serve some national purpose, instead of increasing fanatical opposition, as quoted above, to all machinery.

Militant Turn

ABOUT the "Bhoodan Yadnya", I was pained to read an editorial in a South Indian daily. Vinoba Bhave had said while touring Hyderabad that the giving of land to the landless and reviving cottage industries were the immediate solution for the problem of the country's poverty. Shri. Lal Bahadur Shastri, then General Secretary of the Congress, had said that Vinoba was trying to solve the land problem by his persuasive appeals to people to make voluntary gifts of land to their landless brethren. But the organiser of the "Bhoodan" movement in Tamil Nad, Shri. Jagannathan warned his hearers, according to the report, "If people are unwilling to part with any portion of their land, laws may be enacted by which they would have to part with more than the gifts now SOUGHT". But now Vinoba also has come out with the statement that no lands should be given to temples lest they exploit kisans, and that it should be seen that no temple owns too much land. This the paper holds shows the militant trend that the "Bhoodan" movement is taking.

At the Ambala "Bhoodan" Conference Shri. Shankarrao Deo suggested an amendment of Article 31 of the Indian Constitution, which says that no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law and that the State shall acquire no property without paying compensation for it. Shri. Shankarrao by his suggestion could have only meant legal expropriation, holds the paper, and says what was first meant as a humanitarian movement is being converted into a tyranny.

Teachers

WEST Bengal's Education Minister Shri. Pannalal Bose last month told the State Assembly that a salary of Rs. 25 for a primary schools teacher was sufficient, as most of them owned paddy land, and this (the salary of a teacher) was a subsidiary income. The Minister further expounded his thesis saying that if a primary school teacher was given a salary of Rs. 300 per month, all the teachers would go to and settle in Calcutta, and primary schools would have to be closed in rural areas! What a Grand Moghul's argument!!

From Lucknow comes the news that 85,000 primary school teachers in Uttar Pradesh would now be able to supplement their income by cultivation of lands to be allotted to schools. The State's Education Minister said that when the consolidation of holdings in Uttar Pradesh is completed 32,000 rural primary schools would be allotted lands in their areas for this purpose. The teacher can then produce some rice or wheat for himself and be a lesser burden on the public revenue, is probably the conception of the Minister. But this is not the only way or going back to payments in "kind" for primary teachers.

An Ahmedabad message said that the Bombay Government has sponsored a "produce your own cloth" scheme by asking heads of primary schools to establish "cloth self-sufficiency associations." A circular to the district and municipal school boards says that the membership of these associations should be on a voluntary basis and these should be open to students, teachers and EVEN outsiders who are interested in the scheme. The members will have to use cloth made from the yarn spun by themselves. THE GOVERNMENT WILL SUBSIDIZE THE SCHEME, according to the report.

So this will be a subsidiary occupation for primary school teachers, with Government aid, and their own labour in the shape of production of yarn and cloth will be a bit of "payment in kind" for the dress.

Bane Of Crossword Puzzles

(Continued from Page 3 col. 5)

declares how he solved the clues, or how he explained to the Adjudication Committee that he solved them, and the checking of the entries commences.

The checkers of the establishment are not authorised to break the cord or to tamper with the seal affixed by the Competition Editor. They are, however, authorised to pull out the entries found with 2, 3, or 4 errors that carry only a nominal prize, but all the Correct and One Error entries are drawn out by the Competition Editor himself.

POSSIBILITIES OF FRAUD

What is there to vouchsafe or guarantee that the promotors of such competitions or these Competion Editors who earn their living in such a manner (exploiting the ignorance of their fellowmen) are noble, honest, and sincere at heart?

All these Competition Editors are after all human beings, and however huge the salaries and other allowances that they may be drawing for the game that they play, they are all likely to possess all the weaknesses that the human flesh is prone to. And if the amount of Prize money offered is tempting or very high, what check is there upon them to prevent them from giving out the correct solution to any of their friends and settling their part of their share with them?

Besides this the Competition Editors have all the entries, stamps and seals in their custody and possession; what is it that can prevent them from taking out, destroying one try or substituting it by another, if they choose?

But the most distressing feature of the Competitions is this that the Competition Editors so frame the Rules and Conditions of their Competitions that they shut out for ever the jurisdiction or rights of the Courts of Law to question the genuineness or validity of any of their acts or decisions (of the Competition Editors) affecting their competitions. To effect the purpose, every entrant to these Competitions is made to sign a declaration to the effect or at least to know beforehand that "The Promotors of the Competition are not in any way liable for the loss, misplacement, or delay in the receipt of any entry" whether deliberately or through the negligence of the Competition Editor himself; and that he (the entrant to the competition) "shall abide by the Rules and Conditions of the Competition and take the Competition Editor's decision as final and legally binding in all matters affecting the Competition."

The layout or the initial expenses on running such Competitions is almost negligible being the expenses of publicity alone, and the profits many many times the prizes declared and often actually paid. Hence it is always the earnest endeavour of the promotors of such competitions to have some influential people at their back.

To give their business or work an air of sanctity, secrecy or honesty some of these Crossword establishments keep Anglo-Indian or European ladies etc. on their staff, but no amount of superficial show of honesty can make crosswords an honest a piece of work.

BANEFUL EFFECT

It is often argued that these Competitions fetch the Government a very large amount of revenue in the form of Money Order Commission and through the sale of Stamps and Postal Orders, but no government worthy of existence would ever desire to augment its income at the expense of the morality of its subjects. These Competitions make men and women reckless gamblers. A few entries in such Competitions make people over optimistic but when they meet with successive failures in their efforts, they become abject fatalists.

It is high time that the Government should realize the seriousness of this problem, and if it has the welfare of the people uppermost at heart, stop such Competitions through special legislation without any undue delay.

U.L.T. Pamphlet

U.L.T. Pamphlet No. 25 on "Memory in the Dying" by H. P. Blavatsky and Chapters XII and XIII on Kama-Loka and Devachan in THE OCEAN OF THEOSOPHY by Mr. W. Q. Judge give valuable information on the important subject of Death and After. Price 2 annas per copy for the U.L.T. Pamphlet No. 25 and Rs. 2|- per copy for The Ocean of Theosophy. Available at The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

A Little From Everywhere

'TYPICAL' COLLECTION: AN ATTRACTIVE SIDELINE

VERY popular with the beginner is the general packet which guarantees to provide him with '50 stamps from 50 countries', or something of the kind. This kind of packet caters to the well-known desire of every beginner to have as much as he can from the whole world—a desire that he will not grow out of until he has gained years of experience.

It will be obvious that any packet of the kind mentioned in the previous paragraph can only include the very commonest stamps, besides which will, almost certainly, be lacking in any kind of coherence or uniformity. The type of collection discussed in the notes below is meant to give a collector not only something cheap but fairly comprehensive.

The chief qualification for the inclusion of particular stamps or issues is that they should be typical of the region they come from. Next, they should be fairly easily available. Attractiveness, unusual design or other special features can be an added inducement. The limits of this type of collection are necessarily most fluid. No one can be told exactly what to collect, or how to collect it, and even the complete beginner can make his own rules as he goes along.

Before starting off on this sideline collection—which must always be supplementary to the 'main' collection—a little planning is required. The catalogue is indispensable here and will show exactly how to go about the business.

The catalogue should be run through and prospective items noted down, only those being taken which are within a certain price range. Sometimes the appeal of a particular stamp will be obvious, sometimes the collector will be drawn to it for no foreseeable reason. Some countries may have no stamps worth including, others far more than the normal quota.

Writing-Up

Ideal for a collection of this kind is a small loose-leaf album in which pages containing only a few stamps will not look too bleak. Since by themselves the stamps will form a most heterogenous group, a small descriptive write-up is essential for a proper display.

This 'writing-up' should not be confined to catalogue particulars of shade, perforation or watermark, as it quite in order with ordinary collections, but should concentrate on the designs, on historical incidents connected with the various items and on the peculiarities which make one specimen stand apart from the others.

Before a collector can go in for a 'typical' sideline, he should have spent a couple of years in the hobby and should have acquired a few thousand specimens in his 'general' collection, otherwise the expense of getting together a few score unconnected items is likely to be fairly heavy.

The earliest stamp design is still one of the finest ever created, and can be used as a convenient starting point for the collection. It was a product of the famous house of Perkins Bacon which was responsible for some of the best Colonial designs of the period. While the Penny Black itself is too steeply priced for our purpose, the 2d blue of 1858 is an acceptable and efficient substitute.

In contrast to the symmetry and classic perfection of the first issues of Great Britain is the small, almost grotesque halfpenny of 1870, where ..the head is too large for the format, the detail of the design inept and the figures of value absurdly large. Of the Surface Printed De La Rue issues, a good and inexpensive example is the 12d, Gibbons Type 52 in slate, (1883). The 4-1|2 and 5d values of the "Jubilee" series of 1887 are typical of the later Victorians and the 1 shilling Edward can be included as an example of the bicoloured stamp.

Georgian G. B.

A good few heraldic designs were employed for the British Georgians, and apart from the highly catalogued P. U. C. 'George and Dragon' Pound, the best is the design used for the high values. S. C. 452 is the best here but the half crown No. 450 can be taken if the other is not available.

For a clean design, reduced to the barest essentials, there is the Edward VIII set, while a very pleasing dual portrait is that employed on the Silver Wedding issue of 1948. The best of the neo-Georgians is the magnificent design created for the 10 shillings 'Festival' series, a stamp that does much to redeem the occasional ridiculous designs that were produced in this reign. Less than a dozen stamps have been taken for Great Britain, all more or less representative of the country or of the period of issue.

The next country in the Catalogue is a comparative newcomer—Aden. The Dhow, which formed the subject of the first series and also appears on a couple of stamps of the current set, is a perfectly sea-worthy vessel despite its flimsy appearance, and has been plying the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea for hundreds of years. A specimen depicting the dhow and one showing the ibiquitous camel can be taken as representative of the colony.

The kangaroo, the koala and the platypus can be taken as a cross-section of the queer Australian fauna, while the lyre bird or the kookaburra can represent the avian population of the Continent. The industrial side of the country is shown by the steel foundry on the 3-1|2d. value of the 'Newcastle' commemmoratives, while the importance of wool and beef to the economy of Australia can be shown by one of the 1934 MacArthur stamps and by the 1sh. 3d. 'Hereford Bull' design.

Last, but most representative of all is the aborigine depicted on the curent 2sh. 6d. stamps—one of the few full-blooded remnants of a race that is fast dying out. Australia is one section that the beginner can expand to his heart's content without approaching the end of the subject.

Undersea Garden

The Bahamas are the cynosure of the American tourist trade, and some of the attractions which have made the islands famous are depicted on stamps. The chief among these is the submarine garden at Nassau, a compositive view of which is shown on the 4d bicoloured pictorial issued in 1938.

For cover collectors, entries postmarked with the special cancellation of the Undersea Post Office have more than the usual interest, and this attractive stamp (with the 8d 'Flemingo' if desired) can round off the Bahamas display.

Three fine pictorials can be included from Barbados. The first can be the farthing value of the 1897 Jubilee issue, the next the black and red penny of the Nelson memorial issue, and the third the handsome multi-coloured penny issued to mark the third centenary of the acquisition of the island.

An added touch of interest is provided by any of the values of 1939 showing King Charles I. in whose reign the colony was annexed, and King George VI. It is best to stop the display at this point, for the current pictorials are rather beneath the artistic level of the latter two stamps. The name of Bermuda will always be linked in the minds of collectors with the circular stamps issued by Postmaster Perot, and so the fascimiles shown on the 1949 Stamp Centenary set merit a place.

B. G. Rarities

The Centenary of the British Guiana 'Cottonreels' has come and gone without any philatelic recognition but it is an odds-on bet that 1956 will see the 'rarest stamp in the world' honoured. Till that time however, the beginner can make do with one of the ship designs of 1876, which are cheap, show a vessel in full sail and bear the same motto as graces the fabulous and priceless is magneta of 1856. No collection should be without the pictorial designs of the Jubilee issue, showing Mount Roraima and the Kaieteur Falls.

Chicle is tapped somewhat like rubber, and the chicle industry has become big business ever since chewing flavoured gum became the unofficial national pastime of the Americans. Chicle tappers are shown at work on the 2c value of the current George VI series of British Honduras. Elephants are favourites with everyone in the circus or the zoo, but a more serious side is shown on the 3r Burma set of 1938 or 1946, where several of the huge pachyderbs are seen at work hauling logs in a jungle clearing.

With Canada, as with Australia, the collector will wonder where to begin and where to end, for the stamps of the great Dominion take in her history, her geography, her natural scenic beauties, her occupations and industries and provide a beritable glut of good things.

Check up the following S. G. numbers for a good representative showing at a moderate price: 166, 190, 270, 282, 347, 349 372, 373, 407, 431 and 142. Designs include a map of the world, King Edward and Queen Alexandra, a map of Canada, the great bridge across the St. Lawrence, the explorer Jacques Cartier, a 'Mountie', charming portraits of Princess Margaret and the present Queen on the same stamp, and many more as interesting.

Turtle soup is a great favourite with lovers of good food, and turtle fishing is a major occupation with the Cayman islanders. Two varieties of turtle are shown on Caymans stamps; the 'Hawksbill" is inedible, the 'green' variety, shown on the neo-Georgian penny pictorial is what gourmets crave. Turtles are enclosed in pens for fattening up before being shipped overseas, and a scene of the 'crawl', as this pen is called, appears on the shilling of the same set.

Adam's Peak

The ancient and the modern rub shoulders on the stamps of Ceylon. At one end we have Adam's Peak, on which our ancestor is supposed to have stood on one leg (in penance) after being driven out of Paradise, and at the other we have the modern installations of Trincomalee which make it one of the finest naval bases in the world. Add the stamps showing the rubber tapper and the plantation and we have a truly representative lot from our southern neighbour.

Putting secret marks into the designs of stamps has been a favourite pastime with many a designer, and good examples of this are to be found in the values issued by Jersey, in the Channel Islands, during the German Occupation of the last war. Compelled to create the stamps, the artist got his own back by incorporating four minute letters in the corners. The penny reads 'AAAA' standing for 'Ad Avernum, Adolf Atrox'—'To hell with you, Atrocious Adolg, and the halfpenny 'AABB', meaning 'Adolf Atrox, Bloody Benito'.

Gold Coast

The first Colonial stamp of Queen Elizabeth II is an attractive 2-1|2d. value from the Gold Coast. Subject is a member of the Northern Constabulary.

Only goes to show that you can't afford to rub up a stamp designer the wrong way!

A good portion of Shakespear's 'Othello' is is laid at Cyprus, so for lovers of literature, the current 9 piastre, showing the Famabusta Citadel 'Othello's Tower') is of particular interest. The history of the Antarctic is a fascinating chapter in philately, and the stamps of the Falkland Islands give us many examples with which to illustrate the tale.

Antarctica

Men like Scott have given their lives for an ideal, Chile, Argentina and Britain have for years been at loggerheads over the barren icy wastes that lie around the South Pole. Icebergs abound in this region as well as penguins and whales. But man, who has supplanted instinct by reason, still persists in going there.

For our collection, the cheapest representative stamps are the current half crown showing the Gentoo Penguins, the Centenary one penny showing the iceberg, and the current lowest value depicting the whales' jaw bones. A good idea of the desolation of this part of the world can be glanced by going over any item from the Falklands Dependencies with a magnifying glass.

To err is human, and even experienced stamp artists do, on occasion, slip up. For one of the several proofs of this in the pictorials of the last reign, check up the first die of the 1-1|2d stamp of Fiji, where the canoe is shown sailing merrily along without a man in sight. The die was corrected soon enough and the two stamps, with and without the boatman make an unusual addition to our group.

The 'Bush Telegraph', by which the primitive races of the African interior transmitted their news vast distances centuries before science discovered a way, is shown on the latest issue of the Gold Coast, where the 2d value depicts a drummer going full blast with the latest news bulletin.

Phoenix

Typical of Hong Kong is the Phoenix design employed for the 'Victory' issue, symbolising the resurrection of the Colony after the Japanese occupation. If hostilities ever break out again in the Far East the 'Resurgam' of the Victory design might well prove an illusion....

PUBLIC NOTICES

HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT.

THE LAST DATE previously advertised as 7-3-53 for submitting TENDERS for the supply of 1000 Nos. hand operated drum mixers has been EXTENDED upto 3 p.m. on 17-3-53.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEER
(HIGHWAYS)
Transport & Machinery Division, Khaleeli Mansions,
Mount Road, Madras-2.

(5979)

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Tender for the Supply of Stainless Steelware for Departmental Refreshment Rooms on the Southern Railway.

THE CHIEF COMMERCIAL SUPERINTENDENT, Southern Railway, Park Town, Madras 3, invites sealed tenders for the supply of certain items of stainless steel-ware for use in Departmental Refreshment Rooms on this Railway.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed form. The cost of this form is Rs. 5|- and the amount should be paid to the Pay Master and Cashier of this Railway at Park Town, Madras 3, either in person or by Money Order stating the purpose for which money is sent. Under no circumstances should the money be sent to the Chief Commercial Superintendent.

Tender forms are not transferrable and their price is not refundable.

On receipt of the amount of Rs. 5|_ by the Pay Master and Cashier of this Railway, full particulars, the tender form together with the Terms and Conditions for the Supply of Stainless Steel Ware, form of Income-Tax Clearance Certificate, Questionnaire and Agreement Form will be sent. The Tenderer should submit an Income-Tax Clearance Certificate in original in the prescribed form as well as the Questionnaire duly answered along with the tender form. The offer must remain open for acceptance upto and including 30|4|1953.

Tender forms will not be issued after 3 p.m. on 20-3-53. This Administration reserves the right to award the contract to one or more persons. This Administration does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Earnest money of Rs. 200|- (Two hundred only) per tender should be remitted to the Pay Master and Cashier, Southern Railway, Madras 3 on or before 27-3-53. Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Stainless Steel-ware to Departmental Refreshment Rooms" before 3 p.m. on 30-3-1953.

CHIEF COMMERCIAL SUPERINTENDENT.
Madras 3, 5-3-1953.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Falgan Vad 7 (2009
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 21, 1372
Parsi: Meher 8 1322
Sunrise 6-53 a.m.,
Sunset 6-43 p.m
Hightide 03-24, 17-18.
Lowtide 10-04, 22-33.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

THE COMMUNIST PARTY are organising a condolence meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at Girgaum on Sunday, March 8 at 6 p. m. to mourn the death of Comrade Stalin.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: At 6-00 P.M., at the Sangham premises (Pioneer School Bldg.,) Farewell meeting in honour of Sri S A. Ayer.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on: Vedantic Theories of Elocution at Shivaji Park at 5-30 P. M.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Oppt Flora Fountain. Free Public Lecture on "Death is Approaching: How Shall We Welcome It?" at 6-15 p.m

CHILD EDUCATION

BOMBAY, Saturday: At a recent meeting of the World Organisation for Early Childhood Education, held at its Headquarters in Paris, Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, was unanimously elected a member of the International Council of the Organisation. It may be recalled that he was recently nominated a member of the National Committee of the Organisation, appointed by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, to serve as a sub-committee of its Advisory Board of Education.

RETAIL PRICES OF DRUGS

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Schedule to the Bombay Drugs Control Order, 1949 has been further amended by the Government of Bombay. Copies of the amending order, which has been published in Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of March 7, can be obtained from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road Garden, Bombay, 4.

The amending order revises the maximum retail prices of certain drugs manufactured by the Crookes Laboratories Limited and fixes the maximum prices of certain other drugs of that concern and of Messrs. Chas Pfizer and Company.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

ELECTIONS TO TALUKA COUNCILS

BOMBAY, Saturday

There being contest for Taluka Councils in Mazgaon West and Byculla West Talukas, election will take place at the general meetings of the primary members on the roll of the respective Talukas on the date, time and place noted against each as under according to the B.P.C.C.

MAZGAON WEST on 15-3-1953 at 8-30 a.m. Prabhat Wadi Compound, Bombay 27.

BYCULLA WEST on 15-3-1953 at 5-30 p.m. Prabhat Wadi Compound, Bellasis Road.

The election will be conducted in accordance with the Taluka Council Election Rules framed by the B.P.C.C. Particular attention is drawn of the candidates and voters to Rule No. 11 thereof, which reads as under:—"No primary member shall be allowed to participate in the said General Meeting unless he brings along with him his primary membership receipt of the receipt number."

There being contest in Love Grove East, Prabhadevi, Lower Parel, Dadar and Mahim Talukas, election will take place at the general meetings of the primary members on the roll of the respective Talukas on the date, time and place noted against each as under:—

LOVE GROVE EAST on 14-3-1953 at 5-30 p.m. Mogul House, Delisle Road.

PRABHADEVI on 14-3-1953 at 5 p.m. Choithram Silk Mill, Prabhadevi.

LOWER PAREL on 14-3-1953 at 5-30 p.m. Fitwala Hall, Fitwala Road, Elphinstone Bridge.

DADAR on 15-3-1953 at 5 p.m. Orient High School, Dadar.

MAHIM on 15-3-1953 at 6 p.m. Bombay Drug House Compound, Tulsi Pipe Road.

Thundershowers In Travancore

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, March 7.

The following is the daily all-India weather summary for Saturday, March 7, 1953:—

Thundershowers have occurred locally in sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Travancore-Cochin and at a few stations in West Assam. Dhubri reported 3/4 inches and Alleppey 1/4 inch of rain. Weather remained dry elsewhere over the country.

Day temperatures continued to be markedly above normal over the region extending from Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab (I) to Gujarat and Saurashtra and Kutch.

The following is the forecast issued by Met Office at Santa Cruz (Bombay) and valid till the morning of March 9:—

Dry weather. Heat wave will abate in Saurashtra and Gujarat. Hot spell will also abate in Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Poona districts on Sunday.

Outlook for the subsequent two days: Dry weather.

The following is the daily all-India weather chart:

Ahmednagar	101	66	0	0	0
BOMBAY	90	77	0	0	0
Calcutta	94	74	0	0	—0.2
Madras	91	75	0	0	0
Nagpur	101	62	0	0	—0.1
New Delhi	96	64	0	0	—0.1
Poona	102	66	0	0	0
Sholapur	101	69	0	0	0
Surat	107	74	0	0	0

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL

The ordinary meeting of the Bombay Medical Council will be held in the Committee Room of the Council, at Swadeshi Mills Estate, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4, on Monday (9th March) at 2 P.M. (S.T.) Dr. R. N. Cooper will preside.

ASANSOL: Demanding reinstatement of all the discharged labourers, fifteen hundred workers of the Indian Standard Wagon Co., Burnpur, struck work this morning.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, March 8.

BOMBAY

243 metres.

07-40 Programme, 07-45 B Malji, G songs, 08-15 Vasundharq Shrikhande, asawari, 11-00 Your choice. 11-45 M S M Rashid, khat, v.d., 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 Mater Ibrahim clarionet, 13-30 Eastman-Rochester Symp. orch.,

17-30 Vasundhara Shrikhande, poorva kalyan, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 Gurjar geets, 18-30 M S M Rasheed, jaitashree, 19-00 P L Ghosh, flute, 19-30 B Malji, G songs, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 M S M Rasheed anandi, 20-45 B Malji, G songs, 21-15 R Hariharann, K music, 21-45 Cameo, 21-55 Music, 22-00 Concerto.

VARIATIONS 353m.

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 Master Ibrahim, clarionet, 08-45 S Golatkar party, devotional songs, 11-30 N C Kelkar, M drama, 13-00 Master M Barve, M songs, 13-30 Amirbai, 13-30 Master M Barve, multani.

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M. at 18-50 in K, 20-15 S Golatkar party, M songs, 20-30 S Vidyalankar, H talk 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-15 Vasundhara Shrikhande, bhoop, 21-55 Master Ibrahim, gorakh kalyan, (clarionet), 22-15 Master M Barve, jaijaiwanti.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.,—07-45 Vinati, 08-15 M Ghanekar, desi, 09-00 M Ghanekar, vocal, 09-15 Recital from Delhi, 10-00 For children, 18-00 Jaimati Pandya, bhajan, 18-10 Jaimati Pandya geets, 18-20 A Deshi, geets, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda) 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Sur sangeet (Ahm.) 19-00 M Ghanekar, bhimpalas, 19-15 A Doshi, G geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geetavali (Baroda), 19-30 For Industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 M Ghanekar shudh kalyan, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 V Athavale, thumri & bhajan, (Ahm.) 21-15 A Doshi, geets, 21-30 G C Desai, G play 'Kalabharati'.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84, 41.72 m. morning; 25.00 and 41.72 m. evening.

7-15 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestral interlude, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Pen Friends Corner, 9-00 Choice of People, 10-00 Jazz Record Shop, 10-30 Hindi Programmes, 11-45 Hindi Programme, 12-00 noon Down Harmoney lane, 12-45 Home News from Ceylon, 12-45 Album of familiar favourites, 5-00 Hindi Progs., 6-00 Amateur Hour Hindi, 6-30 Lipton Programme 6-45 Hindi prog., 7-00 swing & Sway with S. Kaye, 7-15 Mr. Quiz, 7-30 I hear Southland singing 7-45 Lawrence Welk Show, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-30 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—16-15 Sports, 17-30 Forces all star bill, 18-45 BBC show band, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE — 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

Mr. G. S. Bajpai

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Governor of Bombay, Mr. G. S. Bajpai, and Shrimati Bajpai will be away from Bombay on a visit to Surat from the evening of Monday (March 9) to the morning of Thursday (March 12).

Bombay Ministers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Public Works, will leave for Surat on the night of March 8 and return to Bombay on March 10. The Minister will pay a visit the Kakrapara site on March 9. Dr. T. R. Naravane, Deputy Minister for Prohibition, will leave for Palghar on March 9 and return to Bombay the same night. The Deputy Minister will visit the Thana District Agricultural Village Industries and Cattle Show at Palghar.

Marathi Drama

On Sunday, March 8 at 11-30 A.M. All India Radio Bombay, will broadcast the radio adaptation of the late N. C. Kelkar's famous Marathi drama "Totayache Band" adapted by Shivram Washikar and produced by Keshavrao Date. The participants are Keshavrao Date, Master Dattaram, A. D. Patil, S. B. Bhonsale, Sukumar, Bhalchandra Pendharkar, H. D. Hirdalekar, Vimal Ghaisas and Malati Joshi.

This programme can be heard on 353 and 41.44 metres.

GREEN'S

TOMORROW
MONDAY 9th March, 1953

WE ARE HAPPY TO ANNOUNCE THE

GALA OPENING OF OUR NEW

DE LUXE AND UNIQUE INDIAN RESTAURANT

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For this occasion we have secured the services of

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Between You And Me

By Me

FROM Delhi to Dhanushkodi is a long-distance pilgrimage which President Rajendra Prasad completed in record time. Dhanushkodi, with its sand dunes, has been the sea-frontier between India and LanKa since the time of Ramayana. As one proceeds from Rameswaram to Dhanushkodi, he is visibly aware of the lay of the land narrowing down, till he reaches the Land's End of India.

For about three miles, he sees the narrowing strip of land bounded on the east, south and west by the seas. The waters of Ratnagar, as the eastern sea is called, are comparatively "pacific" in strange contrast to the tepid and turbulent waters of Mahodadhi on the west. The marriage of the two seas is celebrated as a festival, and in the Sangham, or the confluence, of the two seas is the holy bathing ghat. sometimes pilgrims who go to wash their sins get themselves drowned in the strong undercurrent and sin no more.

* * *

A few furlongs from the bathing ghat, one can see the pier where the boat-train stands to enable transhipment of passengers to Ceylon. Nearby is the Adam's Bridge or "Sethu Bhandan", which the Vanara Sena and a corps of squirrels built to ford the sea to the land fo Ravan. Probably, foreign dam experts were not available in those days and local talents had to be harnessed for gigantic reclamation projects. There are nineteen towns round about this area connected with Ramayana story and there is heavy pilgrim traffic during the season.

Purohits and beggars reap a bumper harvest during the New Moon every month, when pilgrims flock to Dhanushkodi. In this connection, there is an interesting story, which may be true even today. A practising Purohit of Dhanushkodi, who was badly in need of money went to a Sahukar to raise a loan. The latter asked him what security he would furnish. Non-chalantly, the Purohit offered to mortgage the approaching New Moon Day. The Sahukar readily consented and advanced the loan. There may be many other pilgrim centres where the New Moon may pass for giltedged security, but Dhanushkodi was the first to use it as a negotiable instrument.

The open bay in this area is the paradise of rice smugglers and the Mecca of illicit emigrants for Ceylon. Ceylon threatens to bring air force into action to stop the influx of Indians. Ceylon is short of rice, but 'long' of Indians.

* * *

From Rameshwaram Rajendra Prasad visited Mathurai, where he enjoyed the architectural beauty and sculpturesque glory of the Meenakshi temple. The sleeping beauty of Lord Ranganatha at Srirangam and the cosmic dance of Nataraja in Chidambaram captivated him.

In many of the temples the President was given a special dress to don for entry into the sanctum sanctorum. He was seen with a turban in one place and with a long dupatta in another temple. Sometimes his face was smeared with holy ashes or painted with a red tilaka. In Dhanushkodi he was in wet clothes after the bath and performed rituals on the sea-shore with the aid of a pandit.

Dr. Lohia will consider these acts as contrary to the spirit of a secular state. He has not forgiven the President for participating in the ritual of washing the feet of the Brahmins in Banaras. One would like to know Dr. Lohia's reactions to Mr. Jayaprakash Narain's proposed "yagna" to exorcise the devil out of some Bhoodhan Yagna lands with the help of pandits from Banaras. Despite all tall talks of rationalism and progress, Ol' Man Past is very much with us. We are constitutionally inclined more to look back than to move forward.

* * *

IT was a "Courtesy Week" for the railways. The traffic staff on all the lines received a directive a day neither to deny nor to delay courtesy to the travelling public.

Railwaymen were asked to behave towards the public as respectfully as they would do with their superiors, and the travelling public was requested to reciprocate the railway manners and make courtesy grow from more to more. One of the mottos for the railwaymen was that a soft word took the wrath away.

Ironically enough, the "Courtesy Week" was marred by incidents of rank discourtesy and out break of mob violence. A quarrel developed between a woman passenger and the station staff at Masjid, which led to a serious clash, traffic dislocation and brickbatting of moving trains. Gone are the days of Dyerism, when brickbats used to be answered by bullets. That is no reason for the public or the railways to open fire under the white flag. One need not be unduly pessimistic about the first fruits of the first "Courtesy week." As a social experiment, even a failure in the line is a success by itself. For courtesy begins where discourtesy ends.

* * *

The railways are considered to be India's No. 1 national undertaking. The amount of ticketless travel is by itself eloquent as to how people consider the railways as their own and go f.o.r. (free on rail). The removal of electric fans, flourescent lamps and cushions from the new coaches show some of the side activities of free citizens of India, who consider the national undertaking as their own, not only in word but in deed. The non-involvement" policy followed by fellow travellers towards these railway thieves and train vandals reiterates the truth of the dictum that "public property in India is fatherless and motherless". Unless public conscience is roused and mobilised, these anti-social acts will not cease and amenities will become disabilities.

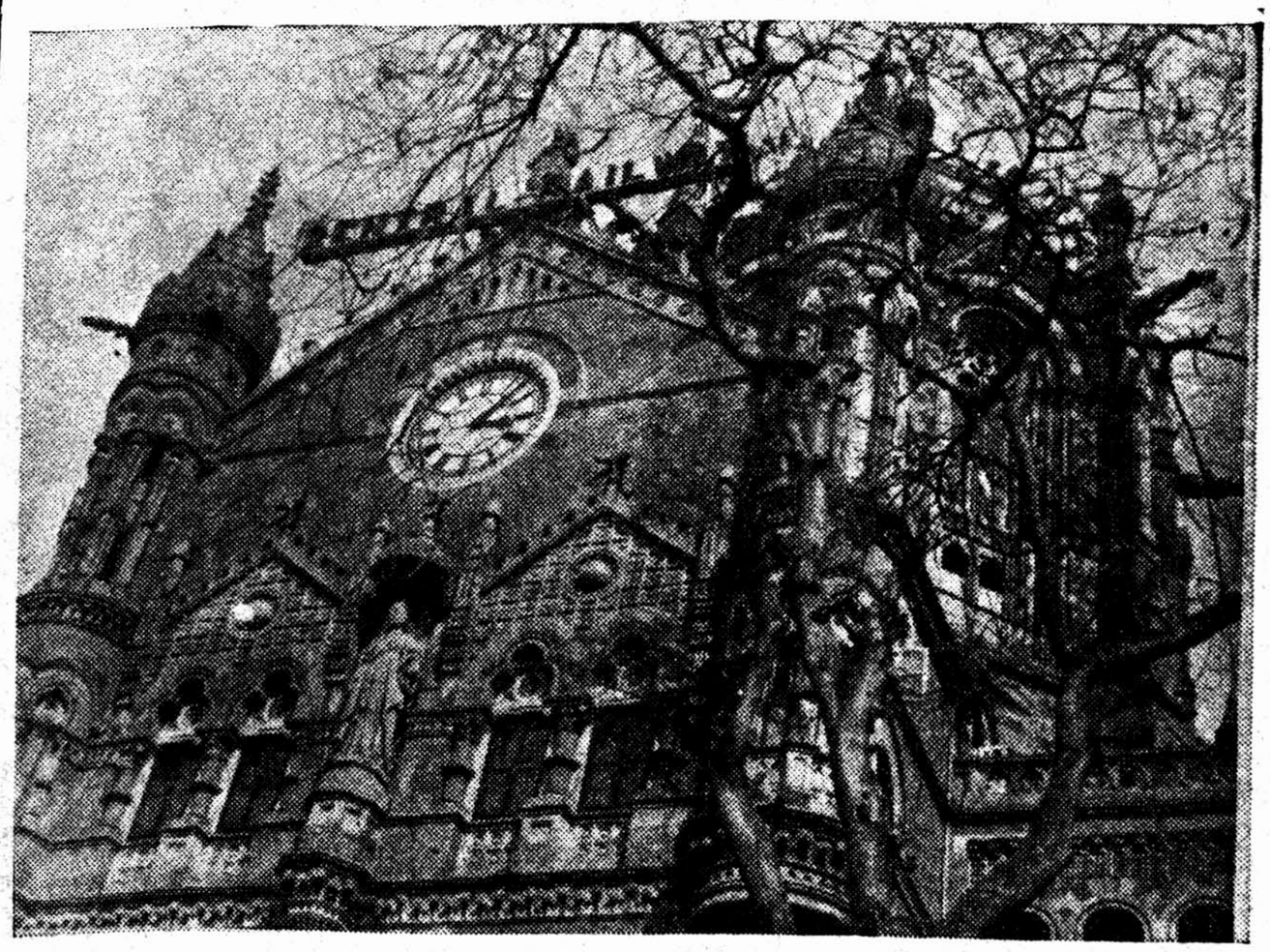
* * *

Extras are said to count more with railwaymen than the salary and the allowance. Some of these bandicoots have fed fat on the public for long. Long-distance passengers who are mostly illiterate reach their destination without booking their luggage at the start of the journey. This is the golden opportunity for the traffic men to make hay. When they punctiliously do their duty by weighing unbooked goods, the snag comes in, when they tilt the balance unknown to the passengers and try to bargain under the counter. Even when the goods are booked, they reweigh them and charge for the excess weight. but surreptitiously deprive the passengers of the benefit of weight allowed at destination.

It is time that the railway authorities deputed some sleuths to watch the operations of some of these black sheep. The integrity of the railway staff should be above suspicion. Duty and courtesy must go together.

* * *

CENTENARY LOOK



The Indian Railway centenary which is celebrated in Delhi from this week is of special importance to Bombay, since the first railway ran between Bombay and Thana on April 16, 1853. Above is a view of Victoria Terminus from an unusual angle with its spires in Gothic style.

A rare photograph of Mumbadevi, the tutelary goddess of Bombay. Originally Mumbadevi temple was situated in the present premises of Victoria Terminus from where it was removed in 1760. On the right is the present Mumbadevi temple

Photos by K. A. S. Rao.

New Book On Bombay

THE Indian Railway Centenary whose celebrations extend for a month from this week is of special importance to Bombay. The first railway line in India was from Bombay to Thana.

Early in 1843, there was a plan to run a line between Kurla and Thana and the scheme was approved at a public meeting in the Town Hall on April 19, 1845. In the meantime, British capitalists in London formed the Great Indian Peninsula Company, with the famous Robert Stephenson, inventor of steam-engine, as consulting engineer. On August 1, 1849, a contract was signed between the Directors of the East India Company and the G. I. P. On April 16, 1853, the first 21 miles of rail track from Bombay to Thana was opened for traffic. This was the beginning of the vast network of the railway system in India. The steam power by which Indian Railways was run was one of the causes of the Indian Mutiny of 1857. The masses were roused to rebellion on the vicious propaganda that the British were using evil powers and invisible spirits to run the railway. In Bombay, two of the ring leaders of the Indian Mutiny were blown from guns and six others were transported for life. According to Lord Elphinstone, who was then the Governor of Bombay, "if the mutiny in Bombay had been successful, nothing could have saved Hyderabad and Poona and the rest of the Presidency, and after that, Madras was sure to go." After the mutiny was put down, the railways were expanded for military and strategic reasons and the B. B. and C. I. opened its first section of railway by the inauguration of Broach and Baroda lines in 1851. These and other interesting details of the rise and growth of Bombay are chronicled in the latest publication "Bombay" by Karing Doyle, published by the New Book Company, Ltd.

* * *

According to the author, the present Victoria Terminus is situated on the original site of Mumbadevi Temple, which was removed by the Government in 1760 to allow space for defence fortifications. There are two theories as to how the city got its name. During the Portuguese occupation, the city was known as "Buon Bahia", meaning Boon Bay. From the welter of names and their origins suggested by etymologists and historians, one main fact stands out. The name of Bombay was derived from "Buon Bahia" which in turn was perhaps a Portuguese corruption of the original name of "Mumba Ai". Mumba Ai or Mommai, the spouse of Lord Shiva, was the patron goddess of the Kolis who inhabited these islands from its early days. It is after this goddess that the islands are believed to have been named. Along with the Mumbadevi Temple, at Bori Bunder was a dhobi ghat, where the town's washing was done, and the present premises of Victoria Terminus were used for drying clothes, till the new ghat at Mahalakshmi was provided. A portion of the present booking office and the area leading to Frere Road were in those days occupied by the Gibbet Pond, so named after the gibbet near it. Close to the gibbet was a public pillory. These landmarks are no more, and there stands on the site Victoria Terminus, with its high ornate dome fashioned in Italian

(Continued on Page 16 Col. 5)

INVITATION HOCKEY

Central Railway 'A' To Meet Bhawanipore

POONA SIDE MAKE THEIR EXIT

Penalty-Bully Goal Discussed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

CENTRAL Railway "A" trounced Maharashtra Raiders by four goals to one in the second round of the Invitation Hockey Tournament this evening at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground thus earning the right to meet Bhawanipore of Calcutta next Sunday.

Maharashtra did not play so badly as the score suggests, but it was the fury of the initial half and a penalty corner goal in the early period of the second half that damped their courage. They were well on top in the first half and had the Railway pinned to their area for quite a while, but the Railway defence crowded them out with their robust tactics

The Railway were quite "at home" on this ground, but Maharashtra found the ball travelling slow and failed to trap the ball. Their forwards seldom combined. but often tried to break away on their own. This was their undoing.

Quayyum proved to be the hero of the Railway's victory with his immaculate penalty corner hits which not only brought about the penalty bully, but also put his side in the lead.

Maharashtra went into the attack, but five minutes later Central Railway forced their way into the Maharashtra goal area Thangavelu on the right wing used his speed to burst away twice. On the first occasion he sent in a feeble shot which the goalie saved while the second time he passed to Ramloo, but another feeble first timer was saved by Pillay, the Maharashtra goalie.

A penalty corner saw Phillips, the Maharashtra full back stopped Quayyum's shot with his foot and a penalty bully was awarded. Pillay was obstructed in taking the bully, but before that Pillay touched the ball with his foot and the goal allowed should not have been blown up for.

One minute later—the twenty-first minute of play, Maharashtra were the recipients of a penalty bully when Lal Mahomed obstructed Khestre in front of goal when he was about to score. Umpire Ossie Fernandes supervised the bully in his area and Phillips who bullied scored, but Umpire Felix Fernandes held up the other umpire's decision of a goal because some of the Maharashtra players crossed the line. The penalty was taken again and Phillips did the trick again.

Five minutes after the breather, Central Railway took the lead again from a penalty corner hit taken by Quayyum. The ball was stopped by the Maharashtra defenders, but this was beyond the goalline and the goal was rightly blown up for.

The Railway consolidated their position from another penalty corner which Pillay converted after Quayyum had taken the hit in the 15th minute of the second half. Two minutes later, Motilal scooped a high one to the top of the net from a Pillay pass to give the Railway their fourth goal.

The teams were:—

CENTRAL RAILWAY "A": K. D'Souza; Kishen, Lal Mahomed; Nandkishore, Pyarelal, Quayyum; Thangavelu Pillay, Ramloo, Munir, Motilal.

MAHARASHTRA RAIDERS: C. Pillay; J. Phillips, Lingam, Yousuf, Diago, H. Nimal; Jimedi, Khestre, Gopal, L. Fernandes, Jadhav.

Umpires: O. Fernandes and F. Fernandes.

MOHUN BAGAN HELD TO A DRAW

CALCUTTA, March 7 (PTI): Bhowanipore held Mohun Bagan, the league champions to a goalless draw in the only match of the Senior Division Hockey League match today.

Today's Hockey Final

The finals of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship will be played this evening between the League Champions, The Tata Sports Club and the Bombay State Police, commencing at 5-30 p.m.

The Police Band will be in attendance from 4-45 p.m.

Kumar Shree Pravinsinhji Vijaysinhji, I.P., Commissioner of Police, has kindly consented to preside and distribute the Trophies.

Hongkong T. T. Stars In Ceylon

COLOMBO, March 7 (PTI): Following are the results of the exhibition table tennis matches played here last night in which the Hong Kong stars, Chung Chin Sing and Sih Su Chu, Thiruvengadam of India and local players participated.

Chung Chu Sing and Sih Su Chu defeated P. N. Personjee and N. Undeshi (both Ceylon) 21-10, 21-18, Thiruvengadam beat S. Schoorman (Ceylon) 21-10, 21-10; Sih Su Chu beat N. Lakdawala (Ceylon) 21-10, 21-11; Sih Su Chu beat Chung Chin Sing 21-17, 21-10, 18-21. (Three games were played); Chung Chin Sing beat P. N. Personjee 21-14, 21-14; Thiruvengadam beat Schoorman 21-13, 21-17.

KIRKEE FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

POONA, March 7.

The Kirkee Football Tournament for 'R. Boorman' shield organised by The Poona District Football Association will commence by the 16th March 1953. Entries will be accepted upto the 12th March 1953.

Teams from Poona District excluding only from The Poona City and Poona Cantonment area can participate in tournament.

Full particulars can be had from Shri S. Bajirao, Hon. Secretary, Poona Dist. Football Association, c/o Ornellas' High School, Nana Peth, Poona 2.

LANDY BREAKS NSW MILE RECORD

SYDNEY, March 7 (Reuter): JJohn Landy, crack Australian miler, today clocked 4 minutes, 11 seconds to break the New South Wales mile record at Sydney sports ground.

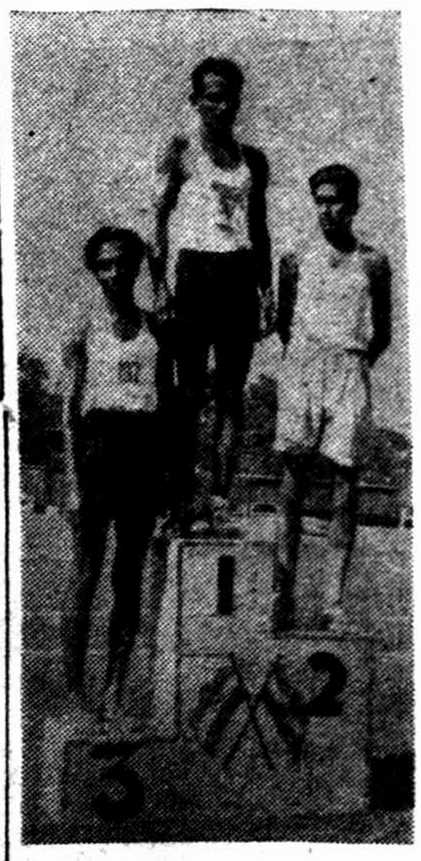
Before the race Landy said he was not out to break records in the run, as he was now past his peak for the present. He added that he hoped to get near world figures next season.

TODAY'S SPORT

BILLIARDS

Cricket Club of India

6-15 p.m. V. G. Jayakar vs Bachooali; R. K. Vissanji vs. B. Jennings; N. K. Vissanji vs. K. G. Durham (CCI Open Tournament).



T. V. Pishorody, R. Vaikuntan and J. P. Pinto, who stood first, second and third in the 100 Metres run in the annual athletic sports of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company held yesterday, are seen on the Victory Stand. Pishorody won the individual championship at the meet.

STANVAC MEET

Individual Honours For Pishorody

Keen contests and praiseworthy performances featured the annual athletic meet of the Stanvac Sports Club at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana on Saturday before packed stands of their employees and their guests.

Though no outstanding performances were recorded, yet the 17 events on the final day card were keenly contested. More than 100 men and women athletes took part and the programme was carried through on time.

T. V. M. Pishorody proved himself to be the outstanding athlete claiming most of the events he competed for. Scoring 30 points he cornered all the glory. His winning events were 100, 200, 800 and 1500 metres and long and high jump. His nearest rival was R. Vaikunthan who scoring 9 points stood second in 100 and 200 metres and broad jump.

The tug-of-war was won in two pulls by Imperial Chambers section and the runners-up were Bombay Office, First Floor.

The gruelling 1500 metres was won by Pishorody in the good timing of 4 min. 58 seconds with close on heels by C. B. Menon. P. C. Verghese came third.

Mr. R. T. Burton. General Manager, Indian Division, was the guest of honour and Mrs. Burton gave away the trophies.

Shri Mangesh Ramachandra Taki, lovingly called Shri Dadabhai by his devotees and admirers died last week at Jogeshwari after a heart attack. He was 70 years old.

PENCHEFF KNOCKS HIMSELF OUT

Goldstein Draws With Thakkar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"MOUNTAIN of Strength", King Kong maintained his run of victories in the International American Freestyle wrestling at the Patel Stadium this evening when George Pencheff failed to answer the gong in the fourth round. A crowd of 15,000 were otherwise treated to some mediocre fights.

George Pencheff, well-known as the drop kick expert, knocked himself out by a series of drop kicks which though surprising to the audience, never surprised King Kong, who has every trick of the wrestling art coldly worked out. In the third round Pencheff drop kicked King Kong twice, but in his third attempt he fell on his head and failed to answer the gong, for the fourth round.

Harbans Singh showed once again that an Indiain wrestler uses his strength and will to defeat an opponent. He used an Indian Death lock on George Constantine in the fourth round, which caused him to be out.

Red Scorpion famed for his giulotine chop planted one on George Zbisko, the Polish Champion and had him out in the fifth round when he failed to answer the gong.

egi Goldsten better known for his mastery and stylism found in Thakkar Singh a clever wrestler, who wrriggled out from many a dangerous situation. The fight ended in a draw. Goldstein had his opponent pinned with a scissors and body press, but Thakkar Singh did the same for him with the Indian Crab.

Western India Boxing

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The 24th Senior and 15th Junior State Championships to be contested at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on the 10th, 11th and 12th March promise to provide some interesting fare as 58 senior and 40 junior "mit-men" will be seen in action.

The senior fly-weight and Bantam-weight have attracted the largest numbers of entries, with A. Thomas, S. Laljee, E. Perry, A. Michael, S. Khatau and B. Knowlayne among the former class; and P. J. Khatau, S. Shirazi, L. Mainguy, M. Rodricks and P.N Pandoo among the Bantams.

The Rangers Club, last year's team champions have entered a strong team again this year, with Peter Prince fighting as a Light Middle-weight and Vincent Pereira in the Middle-weight classes. Local boxing fans will recall the recent thrilling encounters these two men had with Terry Wakeling, the British A.B.A. Middle-weight champion. The Indian Navy, State Police and B.E.S.T. are also strongly represented.

Due to the large number of entries, there will be two sessions on each of the three nights. the first session from 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. and the second from 9 p.m. to midnight. With a view to encouraging the sport, the 1st session on each night will be admission free. Principals of Schools and Secretaries of Clubs who apply in advance for the Jt. Hon Secretaries will be allotted available seating accommodation for their members.

The weigh-in and medical examination will, as already announced, take place at the Police Club on Monday 9th March at 6 p.m. sharp.

Champions Go Down

CHICAGO, March 7 (Reuter): Ed Sanders of Los Angeles, Olympic heavyweight boxing champion, lost his western "golden gloves" title here last night to a 20-year old novice Charles Liston of St. Louis.

Liston who has been boxing for only seven months beat him on points before a crowd of over 18,000 at the Chicago stadium.

The only other boxer defending his Eastern title, light heavyweight Eddies Jones of Chicago was also beaten. His conqueror was Calvin Butler of Cleveland who won on points.

C C I Billiards

Khandke Wins Keen Match

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Playing an impressive game G. L. Khandke with the help of many useful breaks, prevailed over A Saxby in the most interesting match of this evening's programme in the Cricket Club of India Open Billiards Tournament met. Khandke, who incidentally made the highest break so far—of 72—won by 516 points to 466.

This second round encounter was a very close one, both the cueists giving a good account of themselves. Khandke's 516 points included breaks of 34, 24, 20, 34 and 72, while Saxby had breaks of 21, 29 and 47 as his principal scores in his 466.

J. C. Chaves accounted for M. S. Tybjee by 411 points to 327. The winner's two main visits to the table resulted in breaks of 51 and 28.

B. S. Chothia, who played his second round match today came across a determined opponent in Russi D. Panday and won a keen game by 460 points to 350. Chothia's main scoring break was that of 30.

P. D. Billimoria, ran up a score of 440 to beat V. N. Pathare who scored 357. While Billimoria's highest break was of 40, his opponent went better by getting 43 points in his best break

Australian Betters World Record

SYDNEY, March 7 (Reuter). Australian Olympic swimmer Miss Judy Joy Davies officially bettered the world mile free style record for women by 16.1 seconds here last nigh.

She closed 22 min. 55.4 seconds but her time will not be recognised because she did not give sufficient notice to the New South Wales Amateur Swimming Association.

The official world record is 23 minutes 11.5 secs. set up by Ragnhild Hverger of Denmark in 1938.

Wrestling In Delhi Too

NEW DELHI, March 7 (PTI): Leading professional wrestlers from all over the world will participate in the International American Free Style Wrestling Championships which will be held at the National Stadium here from March 21.

The Championships which are now being held in Bombay will also be staged in Delhi and Calcutta before deciding the award leading wrestlers for the six of "Championship of Bharat" medals.

From foreign countries competitors include the forty-two-year-old King Kong, Samara, the Negro champion, Goldstein, George Pencheff and Roy Holden. Dara Singh and Harbans Singh are among the Indian wrestlers.

ABBOTSHIP OUGHT TO WIN CORONATION CUP

Fermoy Fancied In Nensey Cup

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE main attraction in tomorrow's card, the Coronation commemoration cup has open aspects as seven of the contestants are winners during the current session. It is likely to end in a thrilling race in which I expect two usefully speedy customers, Sandy Slipper and Al Hamil to make the pace very hot and ultimately I expect to witness a thrilling duel between Abbotship and Churn Downs. The former, now at his best is likely to prevail over the Kashmir filly.

I fancy Fermoy to score in the Dawood Nensey cup, the side attraction in the card. The following are the probable runners with riders and my selections:—

THE MAZAGAON PLATE—6 Furs.

Blusheon (Purtusingh) 9-3, Gold Way (E. Cracknell) 9-3, Pyara (S. Chavan) 9-3, Roda Bay (Khade) 9-0, Jahan Ara (—) 9-0, Noor (Kheem S.) 8-4, Princess Dilawar (—) 9-0, Dariya Sagar (—) 8-7, Sun Street (Eldin) 8-7, Desert Light (Harbutt) 8-7, Lady Tarquin (Evans) 8-4, Happy Dream (—) 8-4.

BLUSHEON — Win
GOLD WAY — Next Best

*

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE—Div. II—1 Mile.

Masquerade (Pierce) 9-3, Baaz Bahadur (Damodar) 8-9, Pick Money (Kasbekar) 8-7, Flemington (Khade) 8-5, Naaz (—) 8-2, Star of Mahad (Shiba) 8-2, Carpala (—) 8-0, Magna Carta (Kheemsingh) 8-0, Philsooph (—) 7-13, Kaniya Kumari (Purtusingh) 7-13, Kashtrapati (Ghauskhan) 7-12, Arctic Princess (—) 7-11.

FLEMINGTON — Win
if ab. Naaz
KANIYA KUMARI — Next Best

*

THE CUMBALLA PLATE—7 Furs.

Choppy (Gangaram) 9-5, Golden Crown (G. Chavan) 9-5, Viking (Purtusingh) 9-3, Black Pearl (Kheemsingh) 9-3, Gaya (—) 9-2, Truthful (Pierce) 9-1, Vir Babruvahan (Kasam Hasan) 9-0, Parker Prince (Z. K. Khan) 8-13, Slap and Tickle (Devaney) 8-12, Jungle Jim (—) 8-11, Sterling Silver (—) 8-8, Lily (—) 8-7, Mirella (Medhe) 8-7, Cosmic Rays (Kader) 8-4, Don't Boast (Damodar) 8-4, Nav Bharat (Mohd. Yusuf) 7-13, Dil-Lagi (Magan S.) 7-12, Halal (Rajoo) 7-11, Noorani (P. Khade) 7-8, Jaya (Dinkar) 7-5, Miss Rutty (Ghauskhan) 7-0.

VIKING — Win
BLACK PEARL — Next Best
if ab. Choppy

*

THE VILE PARLE PLATE—Div. I. 1 M. 1 F.

Kensington (Kader) 9-2, Prospero (Medhe) 9-0, Solid Gold (—) 8-12, Sheesh Mahal (Kheemsingh) 8-10, Golden Night (Jagdish) 8-10, Rajagadh (B. Khalil) 8-10, Many Returns (Amir Ahd.) 8-10, Buckhurst Park (S. Chavan) 8-4, Powzia (Z. K. Khan) 8-4, Amarsingh (Ghauskhan) 8-4, Shere Khan (Purtusingh) 7-12, Pace Maker (Raut) 7-9, Acha Masala (Sk. Ahmed) 7-7.

MANY RETURNS — Win
SHEESH MAHAL — Next Best
if ab. Buckhurst Park

*

THE CORONATION COMMEMORATION CUP—1 Mile.

Abbotship (S. Chavan) 9-7, The Fiddler (—) 9-2, Sandy Slipper (Kheemsingh) 9-1, Fairyside (Harbutt) 8-11, Churn Downs (Evans) 8-8, Fellexia (Sibbritt) 8-7, Windermere Park (Gilmore) 8-0. Al Hamil (P. Khade) 8-6, Oslo (Whiteside) 7-11, Lonely Light (—) 7-4, Dil-Ki-Bat (Shiba) 7-0.

ABBOTSHIP — Win
CHURN DOWNS — Next Best

*

THE DAWOODBHOY NENSEY CUP—1 M. 1 F.

Roadborne (Purtusingh) 9-4, The Maharaj Pramukh (Kheemsingh) 9-1, Gay Radha (B. Khalil) 8-8, Gold Street (P. Khade) 8-7, Kedgeree (Duffy) 8-7, Aman (Kader) 8-6, Independence (Cracknell) 8-6, Lonely Light (Damodar) 8-4, Swing Bridge (Gilmore) 8-4, Field Officer (Evans) 8-3, Fermoy (Harbutt) 8-2, Sangram (Jones) 8-0, Wild Chancellor (Packham) 7-13, Ballyboofey (—) 7-14, Usha Kiran (Sibbrit) 7-8.

FERMOY — Win
FIELD OFFICER — Next Best

*

THE E. D. KAZI PLATE—1 M. 1 F.

Zareen (Sibbritt) 9-5, Zam Zam (Murad) 9-2, Truceabelle (Gilmore) 8-12, Arrak (Duffy) 8-9, Winsome Lady (Purtusingh) 7-12, Waikiki (Kasbekar) 8-5, Sherry (Dinkar) 8-1, Star Prince (Kheemsingh) 8-3, Rumbita (Evans) 8-1, Solata (P. Khade) 7-12, Busher (B. Khalil) 7-1, Starshell (Harbutt) 7-8.

ZAREEN — Win
STAR PRINCE — Next Best
if ab. Busher

*

THE VILE PARLE PLATE—Div. II 1 M. 1 F.

Masked Pleasure (Kader) 9-3, Eudora (—) 9-2, Star of America (S. Chavan) 8-10, Pet Hand (Amir Ahd.) 8-4, Lady Antibes (—) 8-3, Non-Violence (Damodar) 8-3, Chakor (Packham) 8-1, Tripoli (Purtusingh) 7-13, Lucky Guard (P. Khade) 7-13, Botticelli (Mohd. Yusuf) 7-12, Ali-Janab (Sibbritt) 7-12, Galloper (Harbutt) 7-12, Gipsy Flower (—) 7-10, Delhi Durbar (Nolan) 7-8, Poldo (Ghauskhan) 7-8, No Argument (—) 7-7, Game Bid (Purshottam) 7-6, Gay Duke (Sk. Ahmed) 7-6.

NON VIOLENCE — Win
LUCKY GUARD — Next Best

*

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE—Div. I.—1 Mile.

Casanova (Gilmore) 9-0, Chandralekha (S. Chavan) 9-0, Truman (Gauskhan) 8-10, Nazakat (P. Khade) 8-5, Shikari (Damodar) 8-2, Flying Miss (Kheemsingh) 8-1, Hilaluzzaman (Harbutt) 7-13, Mumkin (—) 7-12, Harlem Princess (Purtusingh) 7-10, Forest Flame (Shiba) 7-7.

SHIKARI — Win
if ab. Hilaluzzaman
HARLEM PRINCESS — Next Best

*

CHOICE TREBLE:
BLUSHEON
ABBOTSHIP
FERMOY

FLUKES:
MIRELLA
PET HAND

National Sports Club House

NEW DELHI, March 7 (PTI): Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, today declared open the Club House of National Sports Club of India here. The Club House which is attached to the National Sports Stadium, is one in the chain of such clubs proposed to be built in the leading cities of India.

LATEST TRACK TRIALS

Harlem Princess Attracts

By Our Track Reporter

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the spurts noted today at Mahaluxmi:—

OUTER TAN

VIKING (Purtu) was attended by GAY DUKE (Narsi) when recording an excellent three-furlong spurt in 37 seconds.

ZAM ZAM (Ghauskhan) cleared three furlongs in 36 1/5 seconds.

LONELY LIGHT (Damodar) negotiated four furlongs in 51 1/2 seconds.

PACE MAKER (Raut) covered three furlongs in 37 seconds.

HARLEM PRINCESS (Purtu) did not permit PESSIMIST (Ayub Khan) to keep pacing when engaged in a burst over three furlongs. She returned 36 seconds. Can upset tomorrow.

OSLO (Whiteside) clocked three furlongs in 35 1/2 seconds.

AMAN (Kader) was in hand when covering three furlongs in 37 seconds.

TRUMAN (Ghauskhan) cut three furlongs in 37 seconds.

ARRAK (Duffy) and WINSOME LADY (Kheem) were out on an easy trial over three furlongs. The former showed out and clocked 39 seconds.

WILD CHANCELLOR (Packham) started from the three and warmed up only from the two he recorded 24 1/5 seconds.

'ARBROATH' WINS AUSTRALIAN ST. LEGER

MELBOURNE, Mar. 7 (Reuter).

Mr. T. C. Manifold's 'Arbroath,' starting at 12 to one today won the Australian St. Leger Stakes run over one and three quarter miles at Flemington race course here today.

Mrs. D. Allen's seven to four on favourite, 'Advocate,' was second, with Mr. E. A. Underwood's 'Wodalla' seven to one third of seven runners.

At the same meeting, Mr. L. A. Bell's 'Cultured' won the New Market handicap over six furlongs. Starting at 25 to one, 'Cultured' won easily by two and half lengths from the seven to two favourite, 'Tarien,' owned jointly by Mr. R. O. Cummings and Mr. D. Crystal.

Mr. M. L. Copolov's 'Winlake' twenty to one was third, half a length away third of 26 runners.

Maharashtra Vs. Holkar

POONA, March 7 (PTI): The semi-final of the Ranji Trophy cricket tournament between the Maharashtra and Holkar will be played at Indore commencing from Thursday the 12th.

The winners of this match will play the final of the tournament against Bengal commencing from the 20th instant at the Eden Gardens, Calcutta.

Lahore Returning To Normal

LAHORE, March 7. (PTI).

The situation in Lahore has been fast returning to normal since the enforcement of Martial Law, says a press note issued here today.

The main business centres and shops are being gradually opened and traffic has assumed normal proportions. Nearly all the essential services have been restorted.

The food situation is satisfactory and water and electricity supply services are functioning in a normal manner.

Railway communication is also getting back to normal.

At a conference this morning, Maj-Gen. Mohd. Azam Khan, Chief Martial Law Administrator, declared that no efforts would be spared to restore law and order in the city in the swiftest possible time.

The General added that no mercy would be shown to miscreants whom he described as traitors.

Curfew hours in Lahore City and Cantonment have been relaxed. today. The curfew period will now be from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. until further notice.

IN KARACHI

The real aim of the anti-Ahmediya agitation was "purely" subversive namely to create dissensions among Muslims and create "disorders with a view to disrupting the stability of Pakistan," a Karachi communique said.

Some arrests were made in Layallpur today, according to reliable sources.

INDIANS SAFE

AMRITSAR, March 7 (PTI): Mr. S. C. Banerjee, Deputy High High Commissioner for India, in Lahore, told PTI over the trunk telephone this evening that "conditions were returning to normal" under Martial Law in Lahore.

Mr. Banerjee said that the condition of Indians in Lahore is "quite all right."

Brilliant 169 By Vijay Manjrekar: India 377 For 8

GEORGETOWN, March 7 (PTI).

THANKS to a brilliant 169 by Vijay Manjrekar, India were eighty-seven runs ahead with two wickets standing at the close of the third day's play here today.

India had scored 377 for 8 wickets against British Guiana's First Innings total of 290. Manjrekar was at the wickets for more than six hours and hit all round the wicket and was aided by seventeen fours.

This is his second century of the tour. Wight was the most successful British Guiana bowler and took three wickets for 80 runs while Gaskin their opening bowler had two for seventy.

SCORE BOARD

BRITISH GUIANA (First Innings) all out	290
INDIA (First Innings) for 3 wkts. overnight)	138
Mankad c Gibbon b Gaskin	8
Apte c Gibbon b Wight	37
Ramchand c and b Wight	25
Manjrekar c Christiani b Wight	169
Umrigar st Gibbon b Patoir	25
Gadkari lbw Gaskin	46
Shodhan c Pairaudeau b Gibbs	32
Ghorpade c Gaskin b Ganimkhan	23
Kannayaram batting	1
Joshi batting	3
Extras (bye 1, legbyes 5, no-ball Patoir 1, wide Trim 1)	8
Total (for 8 wkts.)	377

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-11, 2-47, 3-104, 4-169, 5-250, 6-334, 7-372, 8-372.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Trim 22-5-56-0, Gaskin 27-4-70-2, Ganimkhan 28-4-60-1, Wight 40-14-80-3, Patoir 29-7-78-1, Pairaudeau 1-0-12-0, Gibbs 5-1-13-1.

land had replied with 8 for 1 wicket.

Jackie McGlew, 23-year-old opening bat, became the highest individual scorer in South African test cricket history, when he carried his overnight score to 255 not out on the second day of the first test against New Zealand here.

His Marathon innings, together with a fine 109 by 30-year-old, A. Murray, enabled South Africa to declare their first innings closed at 524 for eight wickets.

McGlew, who began the day at 151 not out, gave a polished display, though he was twice missed before reaching his double century. His total easily passed the previous South African individual test record of 236 by Eric Rowan in the fourth test against England at Leeds in 1951. South Africa's aggregate was only 14 short of their record score of 538 in the Leeds match.

McGlew and Murray added 246 to set up a new South African seventh wicket test record, beating the 123 by H. G. Deane and F. P. Nupen against England at Kingsmead in 1927|28.

SOUTH AFRICA (1st Innings): J. Walte c. Mooney b Blair 35; J. Watkins c Reid b Blair 14; Funston b Fisher 2; Endeane Endeane Mooney b Blair 41; McLe Blair 5; D. J. McGlew not out 255; J. Cheetham b Burtt 17; A. G. A. Murray st Mooney b Burtt 109; P. N. F. Mansell run out 10; H. Tayfield not out 27; Extras 9; Total (for 8 declared) 524..

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Blair 36|4|98|4; Fisher 34|6|78|1; Reid 24|8|36|0; Burtt 44|7|140|2; Moir 35|4|159|0; Sutcliffe 1|0|4|0.

NEW ZEALAND (1st Innings): B. Sutcliffe not out 57; J. B. Leggat c Fuller b Tayfield 22; E. Fisher not out 0; Extras 1; Total (for 1 wkt) 80.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Watkins 12-8-7-0; Fuller 5-1-10-0; Tayfield 19-5-35-1; Mansell 10-2-27-0.

BIG SCORE BY S. AFRICANS

New Zealand Face Difficult Task

WELLINGTON, March 7 (Reuter): South Africa declared their first innings closed at 524 for eight wickets on the second day of the first test match against New Zealand here today.

At the close of play New Zea-

India Culture League Dance Recital

Under the auspices of India Culture League, Kumaris Savitri and Radha, daughter of Dr. S. R. Ramachandran gave a Bharatnatya recital on Saturday at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. These tiny tots, aged ten and eight, showed remarkable powers of endurance by presenting a programme for two and half hours.

The sequence included, after the classic pattern, Vinayaka Sthuthi, Alarippu, Jethiswaram, Sabdam, Varnam, Padas and Tillana in the popular Carnatic tunes of Kalyani, Kambhoji, Sankarabharanam, Saveri, Thodi, Bhairavi and others. They drew encores in rendering scenes depicting the picturesque romance of Radha and Krishna, the plaint of the Gopi ladies about Krishna's doings, the village fortune-teller (Kurathi) and the "Natana" of Nataraja. The grace, rhythm and the subtlety of emotional expressions which the young artists were able to bring out indicated a remarkable degree of talent and training.

Mr. Justice Tendulkar, president of the League complimented the budding artistes on their excellent performance. An American lady spoke in praise of their art and Smti. Damayanti Joshi Garlanded them.

Egyptian-East German Trade Pact

CAIRO, March 7 (Reuter): An Egyptian-East German trade agreement, providing for an exchange of goods worth 4,502.000 pounds sterling was signed here today.

NARESH KUMAR TRIUMPHS

COLOMBO, March 7 (PTI): Naresh Kumar, the Indian Davis Cup player, today qualified for the Men's Singles semi-finals in the Ceylon Lawn Tennis championships here by defeating Ceylon's No. 1 F. J. De Saram 6-0, 8-6.

He meets J. Arkinstall of Australia tomorrow.

Kumar and Iftikar Ahmed, the left-handed Pakistan champion entered the final of the Men's Doubles by defeating C. I. Gunasekera and L. P. Ernest, Ceylon's doubles champions 6-3, 7-5. In a quarter-final of the doubles the Australian pair Arkinstall and Green beat S. J. Ratnam and P. Sivalingam of Ceylon 6-0, 6-0.

SWISS GIFT TO INDIAN RAILWAYS

The Swiss Federal Railways have sent a gift of a modern ornamental wall clock of superb crafts manship to the Indian Railways on the occasion of the latter's cente nary which falls on April 16. The gift was formally presented at a ceremony held in the Railway Board in New Delhi on Friday by the Swiss Minister in India, Dr. Max Graesslie and was received by Shri O. V. Alagesan, Deputy Minister for Railways and Transp ort, on behalf of the Indian Railways. Photo shows Shri Alagesan receiving the gift from the Swiss Minister.

Social Purpose Behind Five Year Plan

NEHRU CALLS FOR PARTNERSHIP OF PEOPLE

NEW DELHI, March 7.

"WE are engaged in a mighty undertaking and the next five to ten years are vital for this country; vital, if you like, for the world also. No one knows what is going to happen. Only the stout in heart, those who work hard are going to survive in this great trial that is all over the world and in India. Look at these big things and pull yourselves up to face the biggest things and try to work for them", said Prime Minister Nehru, inaugurating the annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. Nehru, said that within the limits of the controlled economy and the direction of the Five Year plan, there should be a certain freedom of action allowed to the private sector "according to the way it knows how to function."

Mixed economy, said Mr. Nehru, meant that there was a public sector which was presumably run hundred per cent for the benefit of the social purpose laid down by the state, and there was a private sector which, broadly speaking, also went in that direction, but had its own way of functioning. "To try to maintain a private sector and hamstring it all over the place and try to ask it to behave otherwise than it is capable of behaving, means that the private sector does not function satisfactorily."

APPEAL TO COMMERCE

Mr. Nehru emphasised that India was engaged in mighty undertakings and the next five or ten years were vital for India and the world.

In that task, said Mr. Nehru, turning to the representatives of commerce and industry from every part of India, "naturally all of you can play a very important part.

But remember always that our social purpose is not to advance your group or your community but the thirtysix crores of people of India.

"You can help in that and in doing that, you become a part of that India," said Mr. Nehru, "and those who do not do so, simply become one of the backwaters without that living element in them."

Mr. Nehru pleaded for the "Swadeshi spirit". While he believed in the fullest co-operation with other countries of the world in every sphere, he wanted this country not to be dependent on others.

BANE OF COMMUNALISM

Earlier, Mr. Nehru drew a parallel between the anti-Ahmediya agitation in Pakistan and the activities of communal groups in India and traced their origin to the "same limited mentality which bears little relation to the problems of today, political or economic." Apart from doing any harm or injury, said Mr. Nehru, these groups diverted people's minds from the real, basic issues before the country.

Mr. Nehru said he had received a letter from the United Chamber of Trade Associations of Delhi saying that shopkeepers were not allowed to carry on their normal business because of the activities of some of the communal groups.

The shopkeepers, the letter stated, said, that unless they closed their shops, they would be looted and they would suffer for it.

"This," said Mr. Nehru, "is an extraordinary state of affairs. Nobody should submit to that."

Referring to the pamphlets distributed by "some of these communal organisations" in connection with the Praja Parishad agitation in Jammu, Mr. Nehru said that he had never come across such a "collection of absolute falsehoods" and gross exaggerations.

PARTNERSHIP OF PEOPLE

"Our social purpose," said Mr. Nehru, "is to raise the level of our people—the whole and not of any particular section or group of the community—and to bring about a progressive measure of equality, or rather to lessen the inequalities that exist. A welfare state means the partnership of the people in that state, and a partner means a person who shares the benefits and obligations of that state. If he does

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'New India Of Our Dreams Gradually Takes Shape'

NEHRU ON ACHIEVEMENTS OF RAILWAYS

NEW DELHI, March 7 (PTI):

PRIME MINISTER, NEHRU, opening the Indian Railways Centenary Exhibition here today, invited the people of India to "share the excitement" that he felt about the great work of construction now going on in this vast country.

"Mother India," said Mr. Nehru in the presence of a vast and distinguished gathering "is in labour today. This old mother of ours, which has produced so much in the past, is producing great things today and it is going to produce greater things tomorrow."

Among those who participated in the ceremony were Vice-President Radhakrishnan, Ministers, several State Premiers now in the capital, Diplomats, Members of Parliament and high officials. To the right of the dais sat railwaymen of all categories in their distinctive uniforms.

"I always experience some excitement in visiting such places, which are not only records of past human endeavour and achievement, but which give glimpses of what we are going to do in the future," said the Prime Minister.

"I find nothing more exciting than to see all over India mighty works growing up, changes, taking place, and in fact the new India of our dreams gradually taking shape.

Only the other day I had an experience which I am not likely to forget, when I went to open the Tilaiya Dam and Bokaro Power Station in the Damodar Valley and see that great dams being constructed and the magnitude of that undertaking. The mere fact of our deciding to do so something big itself makes us big, and when that thing gradually takes shape and finally is accomplished, the sense of achievement brings us pride, strength and enjoy."

FACTORIES GROW UP

Last year, Mr. Nehru continued, he went to the Chittaranjan locomotive works and the Sindri factory and again experienced that sensation of great things being done. He could mention so many other places, whether it was the Bhakra Dam in the north of the Tungabhadra in the south, where he had a similar sensation. The other day he went to the Ambernath factory. He had also seen the great laboratories that had been built up all over India and

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Mercy Plea For 'Grenade Girl'

SINGAPORE, March 7 (PTI): A group of Singapore City Councillors today signed a joint appeal to the Sultan of Perak urging clemency for the twentyfour-year-old "Grenade girl" Lee Meng, now awaiting the ruler's decision on her death sentence.

Mr. R. Lazarus, one of the signatories, who includes Indians, Chinese and Ceylonese, told the PTI he would fly to Ipoh tomorrow to deliver the petition personally to the Sultan prior to Monday's meeting of the Executive Council, which is expected to consider the case.

Mrs. Pandit's Chances

SUCCESSOR TO LIE

NEW YORK, March 7 (PTI): The New York 'Herald Tribune' today featured a report from the United Nations which said "the Indian delegation, it was learned, has been sounding out other countries on the possibility of support for Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit as a candidate for the office of the U. N. Secretary-General.

The report which was accompanied by a picture of Mrs. Pandit added: "It is understood the members of the Indian delegation had discussed Mrs. Pandit's candidacy with Russians, among others, and that they had the impression that she might turn out to be a Number 2 choice of Russians." The report said Poland's Skrzesezewski who is Russians' first choice had no chance.

Other principal possibilities for the job were Mr. Lester Pearson and Mr. Carlos Romulo, the report added.

Demand For Council Meeting

UNITED NATIONS, March 7 (Reuter): Britain and France have requested a meeting of the Security Council early next week to consider the question of successor to Mr. Trygve Lie as Secretary-General, it was announced here today.

Three Flags For Everest Top

KATHMANDU March 7 (PTI).

The British expedition to Mount Everest, led by Colonel Hunt, will carry three flags — United Nations, Nepali and Union Jack — hoping they will be able to plant them on top of the world's highest peak. If the expedition succeeds in reaching the summit these three flags "will be flown there marking man's victory over the Everest."

BURMESE CAPTURE K.M.T.-HELD TOWN

RANGOON, March 7 (PTI): Hardy Chin troops operating in the Central Salween sector today freed Mong Hsu State captured by Chinese Nationalist guerillas in December, the War Office announced tonight.

Earlier the Burma Air Force strafed and destroyed the State Ruler's palace, which became the Nationalist headquarters.

The rulers had fled for safety immediately the Nationalist Chinese entered the State. Captured Mong Hsu, which formed the first objective the Burmese Army's present all-out offensive against Nationalist Chinese will enable the Government troops to extend their line right upto Salween rived.

K.M.T. MEN SHOOT INDIAN DEAD

Chinese Nationalist guerillas operating on Sino-Burma border recently shot down one Indian, injured another and robbed the Indian community of over Rs. 50,000 in the frontier town of Muse says Press Trust of India correspondent Wilfred Lazarus, who recently visited the frontier. The murdered man's name was given as Jamna Singh and injured man's as Katar Singh. A jewel merchant, Iswer Singh, was robbed of Rs. 40,000 and lesser amounts were collected from other Indian residents there.

Many Indian businessmen have been evacuating frontier towns due to dull business following closure of the Burma Road.

Most businessmen on frontier towns of Kutkai, Mong Yu, and Namkham are Sikh and Punjabi Hindus who are gradually evacuating to Lashio and Mandalay. Their place is being taken by Chinese merchants who control majority of the business in the frontier.

India All Out For 398

RAIN STOPS PLAY OF BR. GUIANA

GEORGE TOWN, Mar. 7 (PTI): India were all out for 398 in their First innings this morning, on the fourth day of their five-day colony match against British Guiana. British Guiana were all out for 290 in their first knock.

There was no play before lunch on the fourth day of the match between India and British Guiana due to rain.

Heavy showers overnight and this morning had rendered the outfield sodden and both the Captains Mankad and Gaskin decided that it was not possible to resume before lunch.

The play was resumed ten minutes after lunch interval and within 25 minutes India's two remaining wickets fell for the addition of 21 runs.

Joshi straightdrove fifth ball of Patoir, who began bowling to boundary and both the batsmen took six runs in the first over of Trim.

In Patoir's next over Joshi drove one straight into bowler's hands.

Kannayaram too drove Patoir to a four but Wight, who relieved Trim held a return catch from Gupte for the end of India's innings.

India had batted for 487 minutes.

RAIN STOPS PLAY

Rain stopped play when British Guiana had scored 26 runs for no loss in their second innings in reply to India's first innings score of 398 all out on the fourth day of their five-day Colony Match against India. At tea it was still raining.

FIVE KILLED IN POLICE-D.P. CLASH

AMBALA, March 7 (PTI): Five persons were killed and eight injured in an exchange of fire between the police and inmates of the Yole Refugees Camp at Dharamsala in Kangra District on Thursday, according to a report received here.

Four of them were refugees.

On the police side a Deputy Superintendent of Police was killed and nine other policemen injured.

The incident, according to information received here, was a sequel to an announcement that the doles to the inmates would be discontinued. The refugees demonstrated against the proposal when it was conveyed to them by an official of the Central Rehabilitation Ministry. They are reported to have attacked the official and opened fire on the police when the latter intervened. Police lathi-charged the crowd and later opened fire, it is stated.

One Year For Bhoodan Drive

JAYA PRAKASH'S CALL TO STUDENTS

CHANDIL, March 7 (PTI).

ADDRESSING the afternoon session of the Sarvodaya Conference today, the Praja Socialist leader, Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan called upon the students and youths to co-operate entirely with the Bhoodan movement, which he said would lay the foundation of a new society.

Mr. Narayan appealed to the students to leave their schools and colleges at least for a year and take up the Bhoodan movement, which could bring about a national revolution. If it was not possible for them to postpone their studies for a year they could at least work full time for the movement during the three months of the summer vacation.

Mr. Narayan said that no political party should attempt to make capital out of this movement, which he said must be worked above party-politics. He added that he might go on an all-India tour to activise Bhoodan workers. At the outset, Acharya Vinoba Bhave and Mr. Shankerrao Deo, General Secretary of the Sarva Seva Sangh made a touching reference to the death of Kishorialal Mashruwalla editor of "Harijan".

The conference adjourned till tomorrow when it will split into groups for discussion on different subjects.

President Inaugurates Chandil Conference

"Go ahead with your noble task". With these words President Dr. Rajendra Prasad today blessed the fifth all-India Sarvodaya Conference which began its three-day deliberations here under the guidance of Acharya Vinobha Bhave.

The grass-roofed pandal set up against the panoramic view of green hills on the bank of river Subarnarekha was packed with over 10,000 delegates and visitors including a large number of women.

Prasad said that he had come to the conference to learn from its deliberations. The members of Sarvodaya Samaj, he added, were working to realise the great ideals of Mahatma Gandhi.

In certain quarters there was suspicion about the practicability of the Sarvodaya movement. But people should give a fair trial to Sarvodaya programme before they criticised it, he said.

The deliberations were preceded by mass spinning in which the President and Acharya Vinobha Bhave took part.

Mr. Gop Bandhu Chaudhury, popularly known as Orissa Gandhi, was then called on to inaugurate the Sarvodaya Exhibition which highlighted the conference programme.

Mr. Dhirendra Mazumdar, President of the All-India Spinners' Association, presided over the conference.

BHAVE'S RESOLVE

Addressing the conference Acharya Vinobha Bhave, reiterated his determination to collect 25 lakh acres of land by 1953 and five crore acres of land by 1957 towards village self-sufficiency.

He said he would not mind, if this movement succeeded through partial Government efforts.

But he would be glad if it succeeded entirely through voluntary co-operation of the people.

Referring to the Sarvodaya programme, Acharya Bhave emphasised compulsory spinning for every villager as a qualification to the right of citizenship.

A Governor's 'Sampatti Dan'

PATNA, March 7 (PTI): Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Governor of Bihar, has decided to contribute Rs. 300 per month for the Sampatti Dan Yagna of Acharya Vinoba Bhave, it is learnt.

The first month's contribution has already been sent to Acharya Bhave. Mr. P. K. Menon of the Indian Council in Malya ha. also offered Rs. 50 per month towards the Sampatti Dan Yagna, it is further learnt.

Soviet Charge Against U.N.

UNITED NATIONS, March 7 (Reuter): Mr. Valerian Zorin of the Soviet Union in the first Russian political speech in the United Nations Political Committee since the announcement of the Soviet regime today reiterated Russian demands for ending the Korean war.

These are first and immediate cease-fire and second transference of the dealocked issue of prisoners of war to a political conference.

Mr. Zorin asserted that the attitude of the United States left no doubt that they were not prepared to put an end to the Korean war. Moreover he said they sought to expand that war.

To represent the Chinese-Korean Command as intending to use prisoners as hostages to blackmail the United Nations was a "slanderous invention."

INDIA'S OBJECTIVE

Mr. Krishna Menon, author of the Indian peace plan adopted by the Assembly last December said India was not now in a position to make any further proposals or to put forward any resolution.

He said that his only purpose in intervening in the debate was to re-establish the position that in any endeavour India had undertaken she had strictly tried to bring about a situation where there could be agreement on the basis of International Law.

The voice of all of them should be the "voice of peace and of gentle."

"Our temper should be the temper of conciliation and patience," Mr. Krishna Menon said.

A Sadhu's Ways

SURAT, March 7 (UPI): Eleven minor girls are reported to have been rescued from the clutches of a 'Sadhu', according to a message received here from Navsari.

The "Sadhu" was delivering religious lectures. Attracted by the religious nature of the "Sadhu", those girls came into close contact with him and treated him with fruits and food.

The 'Sadhu' is then alleged to have disappeared from the town along with the girls who were subsequently traced at Nadiad and brought back to Navsari. The 'Sadhu Maharaj' is absconding.

Two American Women Stabbed To Death

DEHRA DUN, March 7 (PTI):

TWO American women, Mrs. Herbert Strickler, wife of the executive Secretary of the American Presbyterian Mission of Dehra Dun, and Miss Elizabeth Dennet, French teacher in the Woodstock, School, Mussoorie, were found dead this morning with stab wounds on their face and head, in two separate bedrooms in the mission's girls school building here.

The two women were seen together last night before they retired to their respective rooms for the night, it was stated.

Mrs. Strickler had been in India since 1919.

Miss Dennett, who had arrived in India recently, had come down to Dehra Dun on Thursday and was staying with the Stricklers.

A servant of the Strickler's household has been detained for interrogation.

The bodies have been sent for post-mortem examination.

'QUAKE WIPES OUT VILLAGE

LONDON, March 7 (Reuter): An earthquake which hit central Greece today wiped out the village of Risani, in the Peloponnese Peninsula, damaged more than one thousand houses, and sank a ship, Athens radio reported.

AUSTRIAN ENVOY MEETS NEHRU

The Prime Minister, Shri Jawahar lal Nehru in conversation with Dr. Albin Lennkh, Charge d'Affaires-designate of Austria to India, when the latter called on him in New Delhi on Friday, to present his letter of accreditation, Shri I. S. Chopra, Chief of Protocol, Government of India, is also seen in this picture.

SOVIET WILL LINE UP FOR PEACE

FIRST HINT OF FOREIGN POLICY

BUT POWERS SEE BITTER STRUGGLE IN KREMLIN FOR POWER

LONDON, March 7 (Reuter).

GEORGI MALENKOV with the mantle of the dead Stalin round his shoulders, today assumed direction of Russia's affairs with a new streamlined administration. While Moscow and the nation continued to mourn their lost leader, the men in the Kremlin turned to affairs of state.

In its first pronouncement since Vyacheslav Molotov returned to his post of Foreign Minister, the Foreign Affairs Department declared that Soviet diplomats would aim at developing co-operation with all countries "against a war, for peace in the whole world."

"The immortal name of Stalin will always inspire Soviet diplomats, whose aim will be to strengthen the prestige of the peace-loving Soviet Union, to strengthen and cultivate brotherly friendship with the People's Democracies, to develop co-operation and business-like ties with all countries, against a war, for peace in the whole world", the statement said.

FOREIGN POLICY

It was issued less than 24 hours after Malenkov, 51, had announced a formation of a ten-man Presidium to replace the 36-man body which operated under Stalin.

Radios and newspapers proclaimed the news of the new administration, but the announcement brought no slackening of the national mourning which will reach its climax on Monday with Stalin's funeral.

Stalin, who died on Thursday night, aged 73, will lie in Great Mausoleum beside Lenin founder of the Soviet State, whose heir he was.

PILGRIMAGE TO BIER

Later, their bodies will be removed to a pantheon—a Hall of Fame.

Meanwhile, the Russian public in its thousands gathered in the Red Square for a pilgrimage past the open coffin of the dead Premier, as it lay in the Great Hall of Columns in Moscow's Trade Union House.

Last night, Malenkov and eight others of his new administration took their place in a vigil by the bier. The figures on guard changed every five minutes. In the background an orchestra softly played the music of Tachikovsky and Chopin. Once a boys' choir sang a Russian requiem.

Floodlights shone on the coffin as the crowd of mourners, who had waited outside in a line sixteen abreast and ten miles long, passed slowly by in pairs. Many were women, carrying babies in their arms.

Black steamers swathing the marble columns and draping the chandliers added a sombre touch. Behind the bier hung a red flag draped in black crepe. The coffin itself was heaped with flowers.

Moscow radio and radio stations in the other Communist countries have co-ordinated their programmes for the four days of mourning into a continuous expression of sorrow in words and music.

All time checks and station identifications are dropped. News bulletins are read without the

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HE CRIED LIKE A BABY

NEW YORK, March 7 (PTI): An official of the French Line which operates the Trans-Atlantic liner, "Liberte", described an "emotional scene" which took place yesterday in the cabin of Mr. Vyshinky as about 30 men gathered to shake hands with him as he sailed for Moscow.

The official who had gone to the cabin to introduce the ship's captain to Mr. Vyshinsky, said that after shaking hands with some of the men, Mr. Vyshinsky embraced about eight of them with tears "streaming down his cheeks."

"He was crying like a baby", the official said.

DUMMIES MAN RED TRENCHES

TOKYO, March 7 (Reuter).

Korean troops killed 106 Communists early today when they drove off two Chinese attacks against a forward position in the western sector of the Korean front, the Eighth Army announced.

Allied patrols from Bone Hill on the western front reported that the Communists had revived an ancient Chinese practice and were using moving dummies to "man" trenches and draw fire.

British pilots from the aircraft carrier 'Glory' made day-long raids along the west coast yesterday and knocked out a railway bridge at Haeju, cut four lines, damaged a rader station and six railway carriages and destroyed several supply buildings.

Nehru Calls For Partnership Of People

(Continued from Page 12)

not get the benefits, he is not a partner. If he has only obligations, he rightly resents it.

A person who is unemployed, let us say, has no sense of partnership. . . he is out of it and he is, therefore, socially, as an individual and as a group, a danger to the state, quite apart from the humanitarian aspects of it. Therefore, if we aim at a welfare state,—as we do—we must always keep that in mind and judge our policies from that point of view.

MORE PRODUCTION

"We want greater wealth production in this country. We are not going to get wealth pouring in from other countries into our country, and in fact we do not want that to happen. I have no objection to external aid, but we have to stand on our own feet and depend on our own brains and our own labour and not on other people's labour. If we have to go ahead, we have to produce wealth with our resources of all kinds, including manpower resources.

Now as an algebraic formula, you put down" here is our unemployed manpower which should be given work. Work leads to greater production. So why can't we put an end to unemployment and have more production? It seems simple, but it is not quite so simple as it seems. And yet it should be simpler than people think and not so frightfully difficult.

MIXED ECONOMY

By controlled economy, I mean more effective controls, not a multitude of controls all over the place".

Planning in India, he pointed out, was being done not only under a democratic constitution but, generally speaking, with certain democratic objectives in view.

"Therefore, howsoever much we may socialise our economy, we do not want to keep democracy there. There is an obvious tendency in too much collectivism for democracy to go by the board. Therefore if one values that background of democracy, one wants to retain it and as a result you get what is called a mixed economy."

If all goes well, "in our five year programme we are supposed to reach—think of it!—a hundred million people, almost directly and more indirectly. If we succeed, it will be the biggest revolution that the world has ever seen, and yet some of our friends run these down and say we are going to the dogs.

It really amazes me how many of our people who were in the front rank of our revolutionary movement have turned into colonel Blimps not appreciating what the people are doing. An extraordinary thing is that having done their best to depress everyone round about them, they all complain that there is no enthusiasm in the country.

Jain's Assurance

Mr. Shanti Prasad Jain, president of the federation of Indian chambers of commerce and industry welcoming Prime Minister Nehru said that industry in this country would play its part in the fulfilment of the five year plan and in realising the production targets set for the different fields of industry.

Mr. Jain said that basically India had a strong and healthy economy, judging by any criterion, whether it was the rate of investment, the increase in installed capacity, the increase in production, the balance of payments position, or the internal price level.

TRIBUTE TO NEHRU

The session was attended among others, by Vice President Dr. Radhakrishnan and the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People, diplomats, ministers, members of the Planning Commission and Members of Parliament.

Lala Sri Ram, thanking the Prime Minister for his address, said it would be history's verdict on Mr. Nehru that he had led the country through a difficult period as none else could have done. "Grouse as we might," he added "the country today is better off in every respect than it was when we took charge of its destiny.

Resolutions

The Federation of Indian chambers of commerce and industry passed at its annual meeting here today two resolutions, one on Swadeshi, and the other on middle class unemployment and the role of small scale enterprises.

The resolution of Swadeshi, urged upon the Government, the business community and the people to make "concerted and coordinated effort" to popularise Swadeshi goods.

Noting with regret that official policy in the purchase of stores was not generally in favour of Indian goods, the resolution said: "The federation urged that the purchase of the Government's own requirements, both in the matter of stores and other essential equipment, should be confined to goods of Indian origin, wherever available and possible. A more liberal price preference in favour of Indian goods and a substantial reference to Indian Banking insurance and shipping should be accepted as part of the official stores purchase policy." The resolution further said that in respect of any foreign aid programme which the Government might accept, adequate provision must be made for preference being given to indigenous manufacture wherever available as against such aid being accepted in the shape of foreign manufactured goods.

The resolution on middle class unemployment and the role of small-scale enterprises criticised the various measures of regulation and control adopted both by the Central and State Governments and said "this policy of the Government has deprived the middlemen, merchants and commission agents and more especially the lesser income groups among them, of opportunities of having recourse to normal avenues of trade and commerce for their livelihood."

The Federation urged upon the Central and State Governments to keep in mind the interests of these middle men while formulating their policies.

The resolution also asked the Government to encourage small-scale industries and handicrafts.

The federation will discuss at its meeting tomorrow resolutions on the Five-Year Plan, revision of income-tax and sales-tax.

Soviet For Peace

(Continued from Page 13)

usual introduction "here is the news" and are followed by solemn classical music without announcement of names of composers, performers or music titles.

Moscow radio today gave this description of the Trade Union Hall where Stalin's body is lying in State.

"The Hall of Columns at the Trade Union House in Moscow is decorated in deep mourning.

Black crepe cause covers the chandliers and is found around the marble columns on which are displayed the flags of the federated republics.

Factory workers throughout the country pledged themselves to "work yet harder so as to fulfil Stalin's directives to build communism, to make the Soviet Union yet mightier and not to slacken in vigilance."

It received a new poem by Soviet poet Konstantin Simonov who visited Britain last November.

Entitled "how you taught us" it said.

"We shall overcome grief by working.

We shall not bow to anyone.

We shall be fearless and march forward to communism."

Each pledge was followed by the words "as you thought us."

CHINESE PREMIER FOR MOSCOW

HONG KONG, March 7 (Reuter) Chinese Prime Minister Chou En Lai, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party is heading the Chinese Delegation to Moscow which left Peking by air this morning the New China News Agency said.

MADRAS: Mr. C. G. Menon and his wife Mrs. Vilasini Menon, two Indian nationals from Singapore, whose extradition was demanded by the Singapore Government and who were accordingly arrested here on August 29 last under the Fugitive Offenders Act were discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. M. A. Venkatramana Naidu.

IT IS VOICE OF AMERICA

"Struggle For Power Has Just Begun"

NEW YORK, March 7 (Reuter): Within hours of Georgi Malenkov's succession to power in Russia, the Voice of America told Communist countries today that this might mean the struggle for power had only begun.

Broadcasting in forty-six languages, It said: "The final succession may only be decided after prolonged struggle among topmost personalities—often carried out with violence, intrigue and treachery.'

STRUGGLE FOR POWER

LONDON, March 7 (Reuter): News of the appointment of Georgi Malenkov as Premier of Russia dominated today's British press.

"In the perioo of uncertainty and transition that is now opening in the affairs of the Communist world, it would probably be wrong to expect, and certainly wrong to count upon, any rapid visible change", the London Times declared.

"Until a new autocrat emerges —and the appointment of Mr. Malenkov as Premier does not necessarily designate him — the voice of authority is still the voice of Stalin.

"The struggle for the ultimate permanent succession will be cruel and cunning, but it will probably be conducted in silence and it may be protracted", this independent paper added.

U.N. CIRCLES OPINE

LONDON, March 7 (Reuter): The surprising swiftness with which Georgi Malenkov stepped into Stalin's shoes was reported throughout the world today.

In Washington, President Eisenhower had "no comment", but the State Department officials expressed surprise that Malenkov had come to power so quickly after M. Stalin's death.

United Nations delegates had expected a triumvirate of Malenkov, Molotov and Laurenti Beria to take command in Russia.

They had considered Malenkov as Premier-designate and his quick appointment, they said, ruled out the possibility of a struggle for power in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Vyshinsky's appointment as permanent delegate to the United Nations was an even greater surprise.

Opinion was divided among the delegates. Some saw Mr. Vyshinsky's new post as demotion. Others said it foreshadowed greater Soviet interest in the United Nations.

Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Leader of the Indian Delegation said that she was interested to hear of Mr. Vyshinsky's appointment.

"He has always been a forceful exponent of his country's policy in the United Nations", she said.

SRI PRAKASA'S TRIBUTE TO STALIN

MADRAS, March 7 (PTI).

Members of the Madras Legislature after hearing the inaugural address of the Governor stood up to observe a minute's silence as a mark of respect to the late Marshal Stalin.

Earlier the Governor Mr. Sri Prakasa in a tribute to the Soviet leader described him as "a great and outstanding figure of our time." He said: "We sent our heart-felt condolences to the Government and people of the U. S. S. R. in their bereavement and express our earnest hope that they and we alike would continue to work for peace, goodwill and co-operation among all the nations of the world."

Communist members of the House were seen wearing black ribbons.

The executive of the United Democratic Front--main opposition in the legislature—at a meeting today adopted a condolence resolution on Marshal Stalin's death. It adjourned without transacting any business.

SCINDIA WON'T TOLERATE LAWLESSNESS

Address To Madhya Bharat Assembly Session

GWALIOR, March 7 (PTI): The Rajpramukh of Madhya Bharat expressed the firm determination of his Government today not to tolerate any attempt against peace and tranquillity of the state.

He was inaugurating the second budget session of the State Assembly here.

The Rajpramukh in his speech appealed to the members to create enthusiasm in the masses for the state's Five-Year Plan, which was going to cost the Exchequer Rs. 22.42 crores and over which Rs. 4.73 crores were to be spent this year.

H.H. the Maharaja Scindia.

His Highness expressed satisfaction at the inclusion of the Chambal project in the central Five-Year Plan and also at the recent agreement in Delhi between the Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Governments on sharing the waters of the river on a fifty-fifty basis, which had cleared the way for executing the project.

RAJPRAMUKH ON MYSORE BUDGET

BANGALORE, March 7 (PTI): The budget estimates for the coming year (1953-54) reveal a heavy deficit, disclosed Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, Rajapramukh of Mysore addressing a joint session of the Mysore Legislative Assembly and Council here this afternoon.

The budget will be presented on March 10.

The Rajapramukh said the revised estimates for the current year also showed a deficit as increased provisions had to be made for essential schemes.

He was confident that his Government would do everything possible to wipe out the continuing deficits in the budget and at the same time to meet the demands and aspirations of the people of the State.

In Council Of States

NEW DELHI, March 7 (PTI): The Council of States today agreed to three appropriation bills for withdrawal of a total sum of Rs. 797,90,44,000 from out of the Consolidated Fund of India, and returned the bills to the House of the People. Of these, a sum of Rs. 3,65,86,000 was in respect of Railway Supplementary Demands of 1952-53, Rs. 546,94,41,000 in respect of Railway Grants for 1953-54 and Rs. 247,30,17,000 representing the vote on account for the General Budget for 1953-54.

The Council had just taken up consideration of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill when it adjourned till Monday.

Hartal In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, March 7 (PTI): A number of shops in Aminabad, principal market place of Lucknow, observed hartal today as a protest against the arrest in Delhi yesterday of the Jan Sangh leader, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee and Hindu Mahasabha leaders.

The other shops were closed later as the local Jan Sangh workers went round asking them to observe hartal.

Gromyko In New York

NEW YORK. March 7 (Reuter): Mr. Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador to Britain, arrived here today to head the Russian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly in the absence of Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, who left here yesterday for Moscow.

NEPALESE BEING SQUEEZED OUT OF TIBET!

KATHMANDU, March 7 (PTI): The Nepal Government has received a report from Lhasa that "an attempt" is being made there to "squeeze out" all Nepalese from Tibet, a Nepali External Affairs Department spokesman told Press Trust of India yesterday.

The spokesman said according to information with the External Affairs Department 5,000 Nepali residents living in Lhasa have been asked by their landlords to vacate their houses. (Every Nepali resident in Tibet lives in rented house since under a Nepal-Tibet Treaty, Nepalese are not permitted to own any house there).

Tibet's Tributes To Nepal

KATHMANDU March 6 (PTI): Representatives of the Dalai Lama of Tibet have arrived in Kathmandu with the annual tributes and gifts (Sirtoh) for the King of Nepal. Tibet pays every year her tributes worth—in cash—ten thousand rupees under an old treaty between the two countries.

'New India Of Our Dreams Gradually Takes Shape'

(Continued from Page 12)

so many other things that were growing up

SOMETHING ACHIEVED

"It is a very pleasant sensation to realise what is being done," said Mr. Nehru, "because in spite of the faults and mistakes that we make and are likely to make, we are achieving great things—not you and I who sit in Parliament and do little except argue with each other, but the millions of people who are actually working.

When I think of the millions of people working on these mighty schemes or smaller schemes or community projects and the like, my mind becomes afire and I begin to see into the future and see this new India growing up and taking shape.

One has a sensation of satisfaction that we of this generation have achieved something at least in this dear country of ours, and that when our time comes to pass on and leave the work to others, they will have greater opportunities of going ahead on the foundations that we have laid."

On the occasion of the centenary, Mr. Nehru warmly congratulated those who ran the railways and Indian people who owned and profited by this great national undertaking.

He then pressed a lever, the barrier went up and a myriad bulbs lit up the spacious grounds and the hundred foot tower. The exhibition was now open.

Mr. Nehru spent a couple of hours looking around.

BIGGEST IN ASIA

The working of the Indian railways, now celebrating their centenary, has many striking facts and figures to show.

The Indian railways are the biggest railway system in Asia, having a length of 34,123 miles.

The system is the fourth biggest in the world and second biggest state-owned enterprise in the world.

There are 6,273 railway stations in India. One of the stations, Sonepur in Bihar, has the longest platform in the world, the length being 2,419 feet.

Its longest bridge the Sone bridge has 95 spans a hundred feet apart.

Its biggest tunnel, the Torsi tunnel, is three quarter of a mile long.

Indian railways are the largest employers in the country employing nearly a million men at an annual cost of nearly Rs. 123 crores.

CALCUTTA, March 7 (PTI): India's jute production programme should be conducted along two lines simultaneously from the next sowing season, Mr. K. R. Damle, Additional Secretary, Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture said here today.

Mr. K. D. Jalan was elected vice-President of the Indian Central Jute Committee for 1952-54

DOING BUSINESS OUTSIDE PARTNERSHIP PACT

Important Decision By Bombay High Court

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A PARTNERSHIP firm, notwithstanding prohibition and conditions imposed by the partnership deed, could do business which falls outside the scope of the partnership deed.

This view was expressed by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tendolkar, at the Bombay High Court, while disposing of an income-tax reference, the assessees in question being Messrs. Tribhuvandas Nemchand and Co., a registered firm.

Mr. Tribhuvandas and his three sons are the partners, and the firm contended that in their returns for the periods S. Y. 1998, 1999 and 2000 it was entitled to deductions of Rs. 1,73,780, Rs. 44,420 and Rs. 58,628 respectively being the losses incurred in cotton and other commodities. According to the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, the losses were incurred personally by Tribhuvandas, and these losses could not be taken into the partnership account owing to the conditions and limitations imposed on the partners by the partnership deed in regard to transaction of business.

Their Lordships held that the income-tax authorities had no right to tell the partners that they should not transact certain kind of business because it was prohibited under the partnership deed. The transactions made by Tribhuvandas having been admitted in the firm's books, these transactions should be considered as the transactions of the partnership. Therefore the amounts should be deducted from the incomes shown in the returns.

A RESIDENT COMPANY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

While disposing of an income-tax reference, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tendolkar, at the Bombay High Court, held that Messrs. Narottam and Pereira Ltd., a subsidiary company of the Scindia Steamship Co., Ltd., was a resident Company.

Messrs. Narottam and Pereira Ltd., are a stevedoring company doing business mostly in Ceylon, although the company was registered in Bombay and has its registered office in Bombay.

The company was held in the past to be a resident company for income-tax purposes, but in the revised returns for the year 1944-45, it was claimed that the company was not a resident company as the manager and assistant manager at Colombo had powers of attorney and they managed the affairs of the company there, and consequently part of the management and control was outside India. It was further contended that the whole of the income which was liable to tax had been earned in Ceylon.

Their Lordships observed that it was not agents or employees that controlled or directed the company. The central authority of the company (Board of Directors) being resident in Bombay, the company was a resident company under the Income-tax Act.

COMPENSATION BY GOVT. NOT LIABLE TO INCOME-TAX

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tendolkar, at the Bombay High Court, held that the compensation paid by Government to the Shamsher Printing Press, the assessees in an income-tax reference, for requisitioning and occupying their premises for war purposes was not liable to income-tax as it was a capital receipt.

The assessees are a registered firm, its business consisting of purchasing and selling paper, and stationery. It also manufactured books, exercise books and diaries. The firm's business premises were requisitioned by the Collector of Bombay under the Defence of India Rules in September 1943.

Shamsher Printing Press had filed a claim before Government asking for a compensation of over Rs. 8,00,000, but they were eventually paid Rs. 93,106. For the assessment year 1945-46 (S. Y. 2000), the firm had been awarded a compensation of Rs. 57,435 by Government, and the Income-tax Officer held this amount was a revenue receipt and therefore liable to tax. The question that was eventually referred to the High Court was whether the sum received by the firm for the requisitioning and use of their premises was a capital or revenue receipt, or in the alternative whether the income was of a casual and non-recurring nature.

It was contended on behalf of the Income-tax Department that the amount was revenue receipt and taxable as profits arising out of the business of the assessees, while on behalf of the firm it was stated that the amount was compensation for damage done to their business, as the firm had to shift their stock and business to another place. Compensation for damages could never be taken as revenue receipt.

Their Lordships held that the compensation received was for damages and it was not income arising from the business or in the course of the business. They therefore held that the assessees were not liable to pay tax on the sum.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga and Mr. N. A. Palkhiwala appeared for the firm. Sir Nusserwanji Engineer appeared for the Commissioner of Income-tax.

12 ARRESTED IN DELHI

Jammu & Kashmir Agitation

NEW DELHI, March 7 (PTI): Twelve persons were arrested here today, the second day of the agitation launched jointly by the Jan Sangh, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Ramrajya Parishad to support the Praja Parishad demand for fuller integration of Kashmir State with India.

Six of them were arrested for breach of peace in the Chandni Chowk area while the rest were rounded up when they were going round the city asking shopkeepers to close their shops as a protest against the arrest of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee and other leaders yesterday. Shops in some areas remained closed.

TRIAL IN JAIL

Proceedings against Dr. Mookerjee and others arrested yesterday for defying the ban on processions will commence in the Delhi District Jail on March 9. They were yesterday produced before a Delhi magistrate, who remanded them to judicial custody for four days.

There was no ban on processions and demonstrations in Delhi today except in the area around Parliament House where demonstrations are prohibited till April 7.

Adjournment Disallowed

CALCUTTA, March 7 (PTI): An adjournment motion seeking to discuss the situation arising out of the arrest of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee and Mr. N. C. Chatterjee in New Delhi was disallowed by the Speaker of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly today.

The Speaker Mr. S. K. Mukerjee, said that the arrest was not due to any action on the part of the State Government and therefore he could not allow the house to be adjourned to discuss it.

JUBBULPORE: Voluntary construction work on two roads in the Narsinghpur Division, about 70 miles from here, has been initiated by Congress members of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

40 Arrests In Punjab

AKALIS TO START FRESH CAMPAIGN

(From Our Correspondent)

MOGA, March 7.

Over 40 workers of the Hindu Mahasabha and Bharatia Jan Sangh in the Punjab have been arrested from various towns in Punjab on charge of defying prohibitory orders on meetings and processions in what has been described as 'Satyagraha', following breakdown of Nehru-Mookerjee negotiations to solve the Jammu tangle.

Akalis are reported to be planning separate statewise defence campaign from March 9 to secure release of Master Tara Singh and other Akali workers.

MASTER TARA SINGH ON BAIL FOR 3 DAYS

AMRITSAR, March 7 (PTI): Master Tara Singh, Akali leader, was released today on bail of rupees ten thousand "with two sureties each in the like amount", for three days, by the District and Sessions Judge, Mr. C. C. Bahl here. Master Tara Singh has to surrender his bail bond to the District Magistrate on the morning of March nine, according to the

Eight Akalis Set Free

AMRITSAR, March 7 (PTI): Eight Akalis, who had been arrested for alleged defiance of orders under Sec. 144, were released today as police withdrew the case against them.

The eight men, it was officially stated, had submitted an application stating that they neither defied the ban nor had any intention of doing so.

COLOMBO: Mr. S. Thondarman was unanimously elected president of the Ceylon Indian Congress for the ensuing year.

Dr. Evany *Dr. Valdoni* *Dr. Gordon* *Dr. Heymans*

W.H.O. Visiting Medical Scientists In City

The fourteen member team of world-famous medical scientists after a brilliant successful month in Madras arrived in Bombay on Thursday for a strenuous four-week programme with their counterparts at the G. S. Medical College, the Grant Medical College, and the various hospitals and institutes of Bombay.

The team's visit to India is sponsored jointly by the World Health Organisation and the Unitarian Service Committee (U.S.A.)

Five members of the team, including the Chairman, Dr. Samuel Z. Levine, Professor of Paediatries at the Cornell University, (U. S. A.) will spend four days in Delhi from March. 17-22 Their programme in the capital is not yet finalised.

Sir A. Fleming

Two small groups will also go to Poona for periods of three to five days.

Evening lectures, scheduled either at the G. S. Medical College or at the Grant Medical College and open to the whole of the medical and allied professions, will include the following subjects: Advances in our knowledge of Cancer; Septic Wounds; the Epidemiology of Influenza, Aspects of Anaesthesia, Recent Advances in Paediatrics; The Early Diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. A number of showings of new medical and surgical films are being arranged.

The scientists will spend their mornings with their respective counterparts at the K. E. M. Hospital, the J. J. Hospital, the Medical College Hospital, the Haffkine Institute, etc.

Of particular interest are the numerous discussion groups and clinical conferences at which both visiting and resident medical men will take part.

In the team's programme, particular stress is being laid on public health, preventive medicine, and the modern approach to medical education. Lectures and discussions include subjects such as "The Role of the Hospital in the Practice of Preventive Medicine" "The Medical School and the Community" and "Solving a Community Health Problem." There will also be a field study on "Organised Home Treatment for Tuberculosis."

The Administrative Officer of the team has announced that the time of the visitors is fully occupied by their heavy programme in Bombay, and that therefore no requests can be entertained for special visits or consultations. Individual patients cannot be seen except in the course of the team's organised activities in the hospitals and institutions of Bombay, Poona or Delhi.

Dr. Stuart C. Cullen, Professor of Anaesthesiology at the State University of Iowa (U.S.A.), is leaving the team at the end of its programme in Madras. For the Bombay phase, he is replaced by Dr. Robert R. Macintosh, Professor of Anaesthetics, University of Oxford (England).

'THE GREAT RENUNCIATION'

Uday Shankar Captures Glory Of Buddhist Age In New Ballet

THE 'premiere' of the ballet, "The Great Renunciation" presented by Uday Shankar and his troupe at the Excelsior is a top-ranking performance and gives an extra dimension to the possibilities of the dance art.

It is the story of Buddha as emanating from a refugee's dream. This drama sequence has been probably adopted not to wound the susceptibilities of the Buddhist orthodoxy and also to focus public attention on the lacerated heart and the frustration, the only legacy of the refugees—the orphans of the storm.

REFUGEE'S DREAM

The scene opens in Stygian darkness. There is a black-out on our good earth and humanity in the raw parades as looters, murderers and assassins, leaving a trail of death and destruction. It is reminiscent of the Witches' scene in Macbeth where

Fair is foul and foul is fair
Hovers through fog and filthy air.

It is from this cataclysm that some refugees take shelter in a ruined Buddhist monastery where flickering light gradually emerges into effulgence on the statue of Buddha. Among the refugees who have been turned into denizens of the pavement is a youth who in his sleep dreams the evolution of Prince Siddhartha into Buddha.

FROM PALACE TO PULPIT

From the palace to the pulpit is a long story. The prince's first sight of disease, old age, death and hermit erupts and affects every fibre of his being. The palace scene where Siddhartha and his spouse Yasodhara figure is a blaze of colour. The pomp, pageantry and the gay abandon of Yashodara's dance are scintillating with Ajanta poses, dress designs and ornaments. They are true to the period of the story, and no less glamorous. The steps, movements and footwork of the dancers are classical tit-bits, but not of one school. All this lure and glamour does not hold Siddhartha who quits the palace at dead of night.

IN THE FOREST

His penance under Bodhi tree brings its own hurdles. Yakshas, Yakshinis, Kinnaras and other denizens of the forest are out to disturb the penance. The audience catches the eerie feeling of the wild which is hightened by the peculiar sartorial make-up and jungle folk type of dances. In this scene Uday Shankar has freely drawn from his vast repertoire of folk dances of hill tribes for true-to-life picturisation. The last of the temptresses was Yashodhara herself who failed in her mission.

STORY OF LIBERATION

Then starts the Liberation—from darkness to light. The ballet runs for forty minutes and in quick tempo. At its end, one feels that it is too short, though sweet. The stage settings, technical devices and light effects transport the audience to a dreamy state of illusion. The dress designs, choreography and decor are well planned and skilfully timed. The orchestra is well tuned and the sound effects are marvellous.

HISTORY IN BALLET

Not that the ballet is perfect in every respect. A bold experimentation, there are some weak links and loose ends to be tied up. In some places there is more show than dance which has to be balanced. Nevertheless, the ballet is a great contribution to the dance art. It is a parade of colour and gaiety which captures and portrays the glory of Buddhist period in authentic accents. History speaks in the ballet.

K. A. C.

SAURASHTRA BUDGET

RAJKOT, March 7 (PTI): The Finance Minister of Saurashtra, Mr. M. M. Shah, today presented to the Assembly the state's budget for 1953|54 showing a revenue deficit of Rs. 53.68 lakhs.

He estimated revenue receipts for the coming financial year at Rs. 941.77 lakhs and expenditure charged to revenue at Rs. 995.45 there is no new taxation in the budget.

The Finance Minister said the deficit of Rs. 53.68 lakhs in the budget was only apparent, because no credit had been taken for grants and subsidies to be received during the year from the central assistance boards for schemes included in the state five-year plan about which the State Government was in correspondence with the Government of India. When the amount of assistance from the centre towards the five-year-plan, was known and credited to the state revenues, the deficit would be greatly reduced, he said.

FAMINE CAUSES DEFICIT

The revised estimate for 1952|53 places revenue and expenditure at Rs. 9,83.63 lakhs and 1,165.96 lakhs respectively, resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs. 182.33 lakhs as against a surplus of Rs. 1.30 lakhs as originally anticipated.

This big deficit, the Finance Minister said, was due to the very heavy expenditure of Rs. 199.01 lakhs to fight acute scarcity conditions in the state during the year.

It is a proposed to establish a state electricity board and an industrial finance corporation in the State with a capital of about Rs. one crore.

The budget also provides for starting development bloc schemes on the lines of community project scheme in north district Sorath in other 4 districts of the state. This scheme has been named "taluka development scheme."

S.S.C. Examination In March

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

BOMBAY, Saturday:

THE ensuing S.S.C. Examination of March will be held from March 17, beginning with the paper in Geography. The programme of the examination has been sent to the heads of all recognised high schools. The Examination will be held at 46 centres as against 42 centres of the last March Examination.

Printed lists showing the names of the candidates registered for the examination, their examination Seat numbers, the subjects offered and the number of the school, will be displayed at a central place at each centre of examination on or about March 9. The complete list for Bombay Centre will be posted at (1) Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, 90, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay— 1 and (2) Wilson College, Chowpatty, Bombay—7. The complete list for Dadar will be posted at (1) R. A. Podar College, Matunga, Bombay—19 and (2) Ruparel College, Bombay—16.

Information with regard to the seating arrangements at each place of examination will also be displayed along with the lists of candidates.

The candidates have been listed according to the subject combinations offered by them, the index numbers of subjects offered in addition, subjects dropped and subjects in which exemptions are claimed have been shown against the names of the candidates. The figures in round or square brackets shown against the names of certain candidates are mere repetitions and intended for office use only and may be ignored by the candidates. A list of subjects with index numbers will be put up along with the list of candidates. When the lists are put up, each candidate should check very carefully that his name, subjects, etc. have been correctly shown in the list. Candidates appearing for the examination in part should take particular care to see that the index numbers of the subjects in which they are shown as being exempted in the lists are in accordance with the exemptions claimed by them. Any errors or omissions should be immediately brought direct to the notice of the Secretary, S.S.C. Examination Board, Poona-1.

FOUR GROUPS

The centres of examination have been grouped for administrative convenience into four groups designated by the letters A, B, C, D. The identity of each candidate will, therefore, to determined by the seat number and the centre or the group. Candidates are, therefore, advised to prefix the letter of the alphabet denoting the group to their examination seat number. The answer books specifically require the candidates to give the name of the centre, so that even if the letter of the alphabet is missing, the seat number and centre will help to identify the candidate. For the sake of convenience of reference, however, candidates will do well always to enter the letter A, B, C or D, as the case may be, along with their seat numbers.

The examination seat numbers given to candidates at various centres are as shown below:

CENTRE:					
		'A' GROUP			
Bombay	1	7662	and	16816	16949
Dadar	7663	15309	and	16950	17110
Ghatkopar	15310	15777	and	17111	17115
Andheri	15778	16815	and	17116	17135
		GROUP 'B'			
Ahmednagar	1	1453	and	24276	24302
Amalner	1454	1839	and	24303	24310
Bhusawal	1840	2697	and	24311	24314
Dhulia	2698	3995	and	24315	24325
Jalgaon	(3996	6279	and	24326	24352
	(24274	24275			
Kolhapur	6280	8316	and	24353	24400
Nasik	8317	10412	and	24401	(24448
				&	(24674
Pandharpur	10413	11201	and	24449	24457
Poona Camp	11202	12157	and	24458	24479
Poona City	12158	16188	and	24480	24559
Ratnagiri	16189	17146	and	24560	24574
Roha	17147	17414	and	24575	24579
Sangli	17415	18836	and	24580	24593
Satara	18837	20385	and	24594	24599
Sholapur	20386	22293	and	24600	24645
Thana	22294	23584	and	24646	24667
Vengurla	23585	24273	and	24668	24673
		GROUP 'C'			
Ahmedabad	1	6693	and	27434	27482
Anand	6694	8017	and	27483	27487
Baroda	(8018	11951	and	27488	27507
	& (27429	27432			
Bhavnagar	11952	14141	and	27508	27517
Broach	14142	14931	and	27518	27520
Bulsar	14932	15447	and	27521	27528
Godhra	15448	16127	and	27529	—
Junagadh	16128	16715	and	27530	27531
Morvi	16176	(17160	and	27532	27533
		& 27433			
Nadiad	17161	18232	and	27534	27539
Navsari	18233	19243	and	27540	27544
Petlad	19244	19740	and	27545	27548
Rajkot	19741	22861	and	27549	27569
Surat	22862	25338	and	27570	27587
Visnagar	25339	27035	and	27588	27591
Modasa	27036	27428	and	27592	—
		GROUP 'D'			
Bagalkot	1	693	and	8489	8495
Belgaum	694	(3564	and	8496	8520
		& (8488			
Bijapur	3565	4649	and	8521	8539
Dharwar	4650	5744	and	8540	8562
Hubli	5745	6406	and	8563	8574
Karwar	6407	7061	and	8575	8577
Kumta	7062	7575	and	8578	8583
Gadag	7576	8130	and	8584	8600
Haveri	8131	8487	and	8601	8606

For a great majority of the candidates, the examination will conclude by 6 p.m. on March 20. In the case of a few candidates, the examination will continue beyond four days. The seating arrangements at each centre have been made in such a way that the candidates whose examination will continue beyond the first four days are seated at one or two places only.

Thus, candidates appearing for papers to be set in the forenoon of March 24 onwards, will ordinarily be seated in one or two places of examination only. These arrangements will be notified at each place of Examination for the information of the candidates concerned. All candidates whose examination continues beyond March 20, are, therefore, advised to look out for these instructions and go to the place of examination indicated for the additional papers offered by them.

MANEATER TAKES TOLL OF 300 LIVES

NAGPUR, March 7 (PTI): A maneater in the Balaghat forests has taken a toll of over 300 lives, according to a report received here.

The Balaghat District authorities have set up a camp at village Bahela to conduct the shooting operations, the report said.

Services of reputed Shikaris of the district and social workers were being enlisted.

No Thieves In Japan

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Japan had no thieves, according to the Ven. Mirisse Gunasiri Thero who recently returned from Japan after attending the World Buddhist Fellowship Conference there.

The Japanese, he said, kept no locks on to their doors and that indicated that there were no thieves in that country.

The home life of the Japanese was peaceful. The Japanese were courteous and prefer death to dishonour. If anything dishonourable was done they were ready to die for it by performing 'hara kiri' Thero said.

There was no 'pansil' in Japan. Nevertheless, the people lived according to the five precepts. There were no Bhikkus. Priests performed the various rites of worship and there were six different nikayas among them. The Japanese were followers of the Bodhisatva ideal and had expressed desire to have among them Bhikkus to inspire them, the Ven. Mirisse Gunasiri Thero added.

MR. ALLISON TO BE U.S. ENVOY TO JAPAN

WASHINGTON, March 7 (Reuter): President Eisenhower yesterday nominated career diplomat John M. Allison as United States Ambassador to Japan.

Mr. Allison, forty-seven, will succeed Mr. Robert D. Murphy, Ambassador to Tokyo since April 1952.

Mr. Eisenhower nominated Mr. Murphy to be Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs.

Mr. Allison has been serving as Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs.

Turkish M.P.s For India

NEW DELHI, March 7: A Turkish Parliamentary Delegation is arriving at the Palam Aerodrome at 6-35 p.m. on March 8. The delegates will tour India for a period of three weeks as guests of the State.

This Delegation of 14 Parliamentarians is led by Mr. Haluk Saman, Director of the Construction and Credit Bank, Bursa.

In the delegation is Madame Tozer Taskiran who is a Professor of Philosophy and is one of the three women members of the Turkish Parliament. She is the sister of Mr. Samot Agaoglu, Minister of Labour in the Turkish Cabinet.

All the delegates are members of the Democrat Party except Madame Taskiran who is independent.

The Delegation will visit Delhi, Bhakra-Nangal, Aligarh, Agra, Dehra Dun, Calcutta, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Bombay and Srinagar.

Subsidized Housing

NEW DELHI, March 7.

The Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 42,694 under the Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme, 1952-53, to Shri Thakkar Bapa Vankar Co-operative Housing Society, Bhavnagar, for the construction of 30 one-room single-storey tenements at Bhavnagar at a cost of Rs. 68,310.

Kitchlew For Moscow

LONDON, March 7 (Reuter): Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, Chairman of the All-India Peace Council and Stalin Peace Prize-winner yesterday left Tashkent for Moscow, a Tass message said toay.

JUBBULPORE: About Rs. 50,000 worth of timber is stated to have been reduced to ashes in Seoni on Friday 80 miles from here, when a timber shop caught fire.

K. F. PATIL DEFENDS CO-OP. FARMING

Reply To Critics In Bombay Assembly

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. K. F. PATIL, Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Bombay, replying to the debate on a cut motion moved by Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav on the agricultural demand of Rs. 2,06,07,741, in the budget for the ensuing year, said in the State Assembly today that Government was doing its best to promote agriculture and step up food production and therefore charges to the contrary levelled by members of the Opposition were wholly untenable.

He cited figures to substantiate his statement and said that in the sphere of co-operative farming 79 societies had already been set up.

This system had been found to be the best throughout the world and gave individual farmers full scope for their initiative unlike collective farming, which destroyed such initiative.

AN IMPOSSIBILITY

He refuted the point made by the Opposition that good seeds were not being supplied to farmers in adequate quantities and said that the "entire area under cultivation in the State could not be supplied with good seed with the best of intentions."

He, however, assured the House that quality seed was being supplied on a large scale and the area under such supplies was being extended every year.

He pointed out that seven irrigation schemes had been started in Bijapur and 31 Kharland schemes costing Rs. 34 lakhs had been launched so far.

Replying to Mr. Bharucha's charge that unduly large sums were being spent on the depreciation of tractors with each tractor costing about Rs. 10,000 per year in this respect, Mr. Patil said that the total charges in respect of this head were Rs. 9 lakhs and not Rs. 27 lakhs.

POINT OF ORDER

At this stage Mr. Bharucha raised a point of order that the Minister should furnish details to the House.

Mr. D. K. Kunte, the Speaker asked the Minister to put up a note giving details for the reference of members.

Mr. B. S. Hirey, Minister for Agriculture intervening promised to do so.

The Chair then ruled that the voting on the item may be kept till Monday.

The Deputy Minister for Agriculture had not finished his reply when the House rose for the day.

PAPER SCHEME

Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav who initiated the discussion on the cut motion charged Government with not giving due attention to the problem of agriculture in the State. The Grow More Food Scheme, he described as just another scheme on paper with precious little being done in respect of its implementation.

Mr. P. R. Patil said that Government had to remember that an agrarian revolution was more dangerous than anything else.

Mr. B. P. Kadam said that the Tenancy Act had created a feeling of deep frustration in the agricultural community. He pleaded for the removal of the intermediary class which sucked the blood of agriculturists. He was of the opinion that this step would go a long way in ensuring the stepping up of food production.

A COMMITTEE

He wanted Government to appoint a committee to go into the question of economic holdings.

Mr. Naushir Bharucha said that mechanical cultivation had failed to produce the desired results. It was responsible for the increased cost of cultivation. He said that "rumours and reckless" expenditure should be curtailed. He pointed out that Rs. 10,000 was shown as the depreciation and insurance expense incurred on a tractor for a year. He wondered whether the figure was accurate or whether there was a discrepancy somewhere.

He told the House about the successful experiments made by other countries and recently Bengal too produced artificial rain. He wanted Government to also go in for these experiments even if it involved the expenditure of a little money.

Mr. R. S. Patil said that the distribution of land amongst landless labour was the only solution for stepping up food production.

Messrs. Vishram Patil, B. C. Kamble and P. M. Joshi, also participated in the debate.

DY. MINISTER LOSES VOTE

Incident In West Bengal Assembly

CALCUTTA, March 7 (PTI): The vote of a Deputy Minister was cancelled in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly this morning when the Speaker announced his verdict on a division in the house on a cut motion.

When the division bell rang and the doors were closed, the Deputy Minister for Rehabilitation, Mr. Bijesh Sen, was seen entering the house through the Speaker's door.

Objecting to the conduct of Mr. Sen, the Leader of the Communist Group, Mr. Jyoti Basu, said that it was the duty of the Speaker to see that no member, specially a Minister, could force his entry in the house after the doors were locked up.

The Speaker announced that he had already cancelled his vote.

The voting on the cut motion on Education Demand was 48 against 57.

TITO TO VISIT U.K.

BELGRADE, March 7 (Reuter): Marshal Tito's visit to Britain is to be advanced from March 23 to March 16, a British Embassy spokesman said here last night.

BETWEEN YOU AND ME

(Continued from Page 9 Col. 5)

Gothic style as one of the finest railway terminii of the world.

* * *

The author of the book "Bombay", Karing Doyle, is a veteran journalist who has culled many interesting facts, anecdotes and odd bits about the growth of the city from ancient times to the present day. The historical review is a masterly survey throwing light on the origin of many of the street names and the personalities associated with them. The section "Seeing Bombay" has been divided into four itineraries, which will be of special interest to tourists and pilgrims who desire to cover Bombay within a short time. The cave temples of Karla, the Elephanta caves, the Kanheri caves, the Bassein Fort and Vajreshwari are also given prominence, with valuable foot notes. Also included in the book are Matheran, Poona, Panchagani and Mahableshwar, which are of tourist interest. The book is profusely illustrated with maps, charts and photographs of places of interest. On the front page is a composite picture of the Clock Tower and Gateway of India, with the famous Tirumurti superimposed. Since Bombay has of late become a tourist centre, the book is bound to prove a valuable guide.

BOMBAY (A HISTORICAL REVIEW AND TRAVEL GUIDE) BY KARING DOYLE, PP. 116, PUBLISHED BY THE NEW BOOK COMPANY, LTD. PRICE RS. 3.

Mr. Fali Mistry receiving the 1st Championship Cup on The Davar's College of Commerce Annual Day from Shri Jayavati Pranlal Devkaran. Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, who presided is seen sitting in the picture.

Tribute To Services Rendered By Davar's College

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. PRANLAL DEVKARAN NANJEE, Head of the House of Dena, and until recently the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber presided over the Annual College Day Celebrations of Davar's College of Commerce, Law, Economics and Banking held at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on Sunday 1st March 1953.

The hall was packed to capacity with a large and distinguished gathering which was entertained by the present students of the College to a variety programme including music, dance recitals, fancy dress competition and English and Gujerati comedies of a very high order.

Shrimati Jayavati distributed a large number of attractive Championship and other cups, silver medals and prizes to students successful in sport or studies—Raja Maharaj Singh Challenge Cup for the best all-round student went to Mr. E. E. Bashi.

FOREIGN EXAMINATIONS

Silver medals were also awarded by the College to Davar's students obtaining First, Second and Third Places from amongst all candidates throughout the entire Commonwealth in recent Examinations of the Association of International Accountants, London and the Corporation of Secretaries of London. One of these was a postal student under Davar's College's Postal Tuition Scheme for upcountry students.

Jt. Principal Rustom Davar, whilst presenting the College Report pointed out that students from all parts of India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon as well as from such distant countries as South and East Africa and Iraq continued to join this oldest College of Commerce in India both for personal as well as postal education.

Mr. Davar mentioned that Davar's College students both postal as well as personal had secured year by year the greatest number of passes in the great number of subjects, Honours, First, Second and Third Places not only from students in India but in the entire examinations held throughout the U.K., British India and Ceylon.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Davar's College had donated two open scholarships out of the proceeds of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations, in memory of its founder the late Prof. Sohrab R. Davar. One of these was handed over to the Indian Institute of Bankers and the other to the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Although these prizes were open to all candidates it was a Davar's College student, Miss N. C. Taraporewalla who secured the "Professor Sohrab R. Davar Scholarship." Prize for the Business Organisation Diploma of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the 1952 examination.

LATE PROF. DAVAR

Mr. Nanjee in the course of his presidential address paid a tribute to the services rendered by the House of Davar in the cause of commercial education. He said that Davar's College had been a great landmark in education in this country and that when the history of commercial education would be written, the name of the late Prof. Sohrab R. Davar would find the topmost place in the list of educationists. He said that it was a matter of pride that although the distinguished educationist was no longer alive, his children—Mr. Rustom Davar, Mr. Nanabhoy Davar and Mrs. Khorshed D. P. Madon were following the high traditions established by him.

Mr. Pranlal mentioned that in 1944 when he was President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber he had had the privilege of working with the late Prof. Davar on the Board of Examiners and that whatever popularity the Chamber's examinations had achieved was largely due to Prof. Davar's efforts, and that during his recent Presidentship of the same Chamber he had noticed the same keenness and efficiency in Prof. Davar's eminent sons.

HOURS CONVENIENT

Mr. Pranlal referred to the standard of education of Davar's College as second to none and said that the morning and evening hours were very convenient for those who had to work during the day.

Before leaving Mr. Pranlal donated a sum of Rs. 500 to Davar's College to set up a prize in the name of Dena Bank. On a previous occasion Mr. Pranlal had donated a Challenge Cup for sports to the College.

Earlier Mrs. Khorshed D. P. Madon welcomed the President and Mrs. Pranlal and Mr. Nanabhoy Davar announced the various prizes for sports and study. A vote of thanks to the chief guests was proposed by Prof. J. J. F. Dias who referred to the keen personal interest that the Jt. Principals had been taking in the education and welfare of the students of the College.

Restrictions On Cotton Seed Exports

NEW DELHI, March 7: The Government of India have extended the Cotton Seed (Control) Order, 1952, to the Sholapur District in Bombay State. The Order prohibits a person from removing by road, rail, water or air any quantities ofcotton seeds from any place within the controlled districts to any other place outside those districts, whether within or outside the State of Bombay, without the permission of the State Government. The Order is also in force in the districts of East Khandesh, West Kandesh and Poona.

Fasting For Karnataka

HUBLI, March 7 (PTI):—Mr. Narayana Achyuta Pai, 28-year-old social worker of North Kanara District, started a "fast unto death" on Thursday for the cause of the United Karnataka State at Mundagod, about 30 miles from here, it is learnt.

Before he commenced his fast Mr. Pai addressed a meeting.

He said he had communicated his decision to fast to President Rajendra Prasad and Prime Minister Nehru about 1-1/2 months back. Very recently he sent them a wire but unfortunately he said, there had been no response from them. "Hence I am commencing the fast," he said.

Mr. Pai weighs 94 lbs.

DEFICIT FINANCING

I.M.F. Talks With Reserve Bank

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The three-man International Monetary Fund Mission to India headed by Mr. E. M. Bornstein, held discussions here yesterday with the Reserve Bank officials on deficit financing.

They also met industrialists and trade representatives in the city and discussed with them the Five-Year Plan and invited their views on deficit financing.

Plea For Enquiry Into Viramgam Riots

BOMBAY, March 7.

Hakim Fazihulla Khan Azami, President of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Bombay State, in a statement today urged the state government to inquire into the causes of the recent rioting in Viramgam following Holi clashes.

He said the happenings at Viramgam had shocked all peace-loving people in the country and the loss and damage due to the rioting "cannot but indicate that the whole thing was pre-arranged."

Bhopal Normal

BHOPAL, March 7 (PTI): The situation in Bhopal city was normal today and shops, which were closed yesterday following Thursday's clash between two groups of people opened as usual. Armed police, however, still patrolled the streets.

No Split

LONDON, March 7 (PTI): Britain's biggest Trade Union, the one quarter million strong Transport and General Workers' Union, last night refuted suggestions of a split between the Labour Party and Trade Unions.

Hyderabad Assembly

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 7 (PTI): The Hyderabad State Assembly today passed the motion of thanks for the Rajpramukh's address by a voice vote. Of the 25 amendments moved by the Opposition members, seven were withdrawn and the rest were put to vote and lost.

BONN: Britain and West Germany here last night signed a new trade agreement covering the period from January one to December 31 of the year.

KARACHI MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, March 7.

Cotton rollerginned 289F 68/8; Nt 61 to 61/8, Lss 61/8, Fourf 58/8, Desi Sind 75/76, Desi Punjabs 67/70.

Market closed firm owing prominent export houses active buyers against business with continental countries principally Frace which is reported to have issued import licences for Pak cotton. Hopes are also held high about results of trade talks with Japan: Cottonseeds 7/2, quiet, Gold 87/- Steadier.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, March 7.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1,855/57-8.

AMERICAN MARKETS

MILLS BUYING IN COTTON MARKET

Wall Street Quotations Improve

NEW YORK, March 6.

After fluctuating narrowly prices edged forward on mill buying and shortcovering by the professional element. Part of the demand was evidently influenced by the prompt stoppage of most of March notices issued this morning.

Prices fluctuated narrowly in extremely slow dealings with scattered covering in near March and evening up operations prior to the weekend adjournment by professional traders about the only trading feature.

Prices rallied to the best levels of the day latterly on a slight increase in trade and New Orleans buying with part of the demand possibly influenced by unconfirmed reports that a leading spot firm sold some short staple cotton to Japan and Spain. The session closed steady with sales at 150,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, March 6

	Opening	Close
Spot		34.15+05
March	——	33.50+08
May	——	33.62+05
July	33.77	33.80+03
October	——	33.83+05

July highest 33.83+06 (1-15 p.m.)
July lowest 33.75—02 (10-32 a.m.)

WALL STREET

Continued firmness of some specialities and the steady position of the mainbody characterised the market this morning. The volume again contracted. Gains and losses which mainly fractional were evenly divided with few major groups showing definite trend. Textiles however, were mostly higher aided by some quartermaster cotton goods awards and a better outlook for most divisions of the textile industry.

A feature of trading was the prominence of selected oil shares mostly on rumours of projected company developments. Dupont was the largest pivotal industrial the turnover being helped by peak 1952 sales and some profit increase despite higher taxes.

The session finished at or around the day's best levels. The close was very steady.

Chicago Grains

Chicago grains generally scored fractional gains on shortcovering and export dealer buying against sales of wheat and maize to various foreign countries. Rallies however, met profittaking and evening up in March. Meanwhile official five day forecast indicates rain and scattered showers during the period. Snow is expected tomorrow over most of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and extreme north-west Texas.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, March 7.

The Produce Market was steady today with moderate business. Groundnuts Bold were quoted at Rs. 40-4, Madras at Rs. 40-8 and Khandesh at Rs. 41, A|M was quoted at Rs. 41. Local Mills quoted oil at Rs. 66. Linseed was quoted at Rs. 29. Kardi was placed at Rs. 23-6 and A|M at Rs. 23-12. Khursani was quoted at Rs. 31-6 and A|M at Rs. 31-12. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 148 and after advancing at Rs. 150-12 steadied at Rs. 149-4. The market closed at 3 p.m. at Rs. 150-8.

Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh New	41	0	0
Bold Ready	40	4	0
Madras	40	8	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	21	8	0
April	21	11	0
May	21	14	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold Ready delivery	29	0	0
April-May	29	0	0
Satna small ready	27	0	0
Oil	14	0	0
CASTORSEEDS			
May	150	8	0
Ready Madras quality	31	8	0
Oil First Pressure	18	12	0
Oil Bazar quality	18	0	6

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 27th February:—

Demand Liabilities in India (i) Borrowings from banks (A) Rs. 12,15,56,000; (ii) Other demand liabilities Rs. 513,30,69,000.

Time Liabilities in India (i) Borrowings from banks (A) Rs. 2,38,00,000; (ii) Other time liabilities Rs. 313,39,63,000.

Cash in India Rs. 31,24,91,000.

Balances with the Reserve Bank in India Rs. 42,46,99,000.

Balances with other banks in current account in India Rs. 10,34,45,000.

Money at call and short notice in India Rs. 16,95,56,000.

Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts Rs. 301,21,47,000.

Advances in India Rs. 458,17,00,000.

Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India Rs. 46,65,66,000.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, March 7.

Ahmedabad Stock Exchange closing quotations: Calico 308, Ambica 308-8, Arvind 725, Deferred, 1862, New Shorrock 535, Atul 90-4, Anil Starch 265, Mafatlal Fine 320, Rohit 115, Lal 108-12.

Calico opened 310 high 311, low 306, closed 308. Ambika opened 308, high 309, closed 308-8. Arvind opened 730, high 732, low 724. Defd. opened 1870, high 1874, low 1858, closed 1862. New Shorrock opened 535, high 535, closed 535. Atul opened 90, high 91, closed 90-4.

Tone of market was weak.

Rutty's Dance Recital

Dance enthusiasts will see Rutty Bhappoo in a Bharata Natyam recital at St. Stanislaus' Hall, Bandra, on March 15, presided over by Shree G. S. Desai, the Mayor of Bombay.

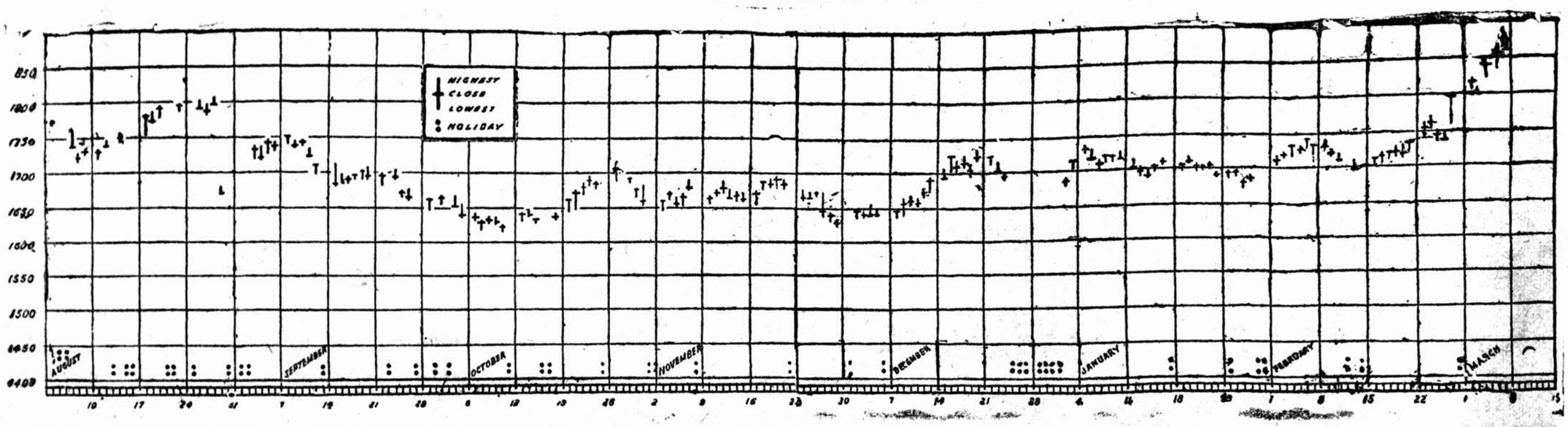
Being irresistably attracted towards the Bharata Natyam, Rutty Bhappoo has studied this art at the feet of the two "Custodians" of Bharata Natyam, Shree Govindraj and Mahalingam Pillai of Tanjore, and it is under their expert guidance she has mastered the art so thoroughly. Miss Bhappoo has also studied the other arts of dance forms, such as the Manipuri and Kathak from Nitya Acharya Narendra Kumar Sinha, and Kathak from Lacchu Maharaj and Guru's D. L. Shrivastava of Lucknow. Taking advantage of such wide experience and eagerness to spread the knowledge of classical dances, Miss Rutty Bhappoo founded her own dance academy in the year 1949 in Bandra.

Industrial Finance Enquiry

NEW DELHI, March 7: The Industrial Finance Corporation Enquiry Committee has been holding its meetings in New Delhi since March 2, 1953, with Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, M.P., in the Chair. During these sessions, the Committee examined some Members of Parliament and the Managing Director of the Industrial Finance Corporation. A few more persons are likely to be examined.

The Committee will submit its report to the Government by about the end of April 1953.

TATA STEEL DEFD.
Price Movements



SCATTERED LIQUIDATION IN TATA STEELS

Mill Shares Show Small Losses

BOMBAY, March 7.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was comparatively quiet today under scattered selling. It appears that in view of the recent steady rise in active shares, buyers were cautious. Fairly extensive option business in Mahajan market helped the upward move and this facility will provide and easy way to get out of the market. However general feeling remains constructive but majority of operators believe that some reaction is now due.

At the opening Tata Steel Defd shares were quoted at Rs. 1870 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1875, and declined at Rs. 1862-8 under scattered liquidation. Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 326 while Indian Irons were placed at Rs. 26-1.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 401-4 and steadied at Rs. 400. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 315 and steadied at Rs. 314. Century Mill shares opened at Rs. 279 and lost one point at Rs. 278. Svadeshi Mill shares were done at Rs. 257.

In the Miscellaneous section Bombay Burmas were quoted at Rs. 393-12. Associated Cements were placed at Rs. 173. Scindia shares opened at Rs. 15-8 and steadied at Rs. 15-7.

Thereafter Tata Steel Defds declined at Rs. 1857 but advanced at Rs. 1865. Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 327. Indian Irons were placed at Rs. 26-3. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 401-4 and Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 313. Scindias were done at Rs. 15-6. Tone of the market was quiet but steady.

Later on there was increased selling and Tata Steel Defds closed at Rs. 1858/12 and Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 326/- Dyeings closed at Rs. 400/- There was increased buying in buying in Bank shares. Imperials advanced at Rs. 1865/- Oriental Insurance rose to Rs. 6500/-.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (7-8)	400	0	0
Kohinoor (6)	312	0	0
Century (12)	277	8	0
Swadeshi Mills (18)	257	8	0
Central India Mills (2)	166	0	0
Simplex (1)	186	0	0
New Great Eastern (12-8)	168	0	0
Indore (5)	96	4	0
Gokak (14)	229	8	0
Swan (25)	409	8	0
Finlay (20)	313	0	0
Morarji (12)	181	4	0
Edward (10)	238	12	0
Apollo Mills (0-5-6)	2	13	0
I. United Ord. (1-5-6)	9	6	6
I. United Defd.	1	11	0
Madhusudan (6-4)	80	0	0
Podar (10)	135	0	0
Khatau (10)	193	12	0
B. R. Cotton (6)	48	12	0
Standard (6)	297	8	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (21)	326	0	0
Tata Steel Defd. (115-2)	1858	12	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	132	0	0
Indian Iron (15)	26	1	0
CEMENT			
Asso. Merger (9-8)	173	12	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (15) X D	390	0	0
Belapur (16)	240	8	0
Shivrajpur (3-8-0)	63	0	0
Scindia Steam (0-9)	15	7	0
Pre. Construction (4)	93	8	0
Tata Chemical	9	9	0
Tata Oil (2)	36	0	0
Br. India Corporation (0-12)	9	10	6
Indian Copper (0-2-6)	3	4	0
Alcock (11-8)	310	0	0
Wimco (11)	230	10	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (4-8)	149	0	0
Andhra Valley (45)	1422	8	0
Tata Power (50)	1527	8	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	42	8	0
Phoenix (10)	130	10	0
Indian Mfg.	3300	0	0
Kuria (7-8)	103	2	0
Colaba (4)	73	0	0
New City (15)	176	14	0
Minerva (6)	95	0	0
Bradbury (100)	750	0	0
Bharat (2)	26	4	0
Myore (4)	142	8	0
Model Mills (7-8)	143	12	0
Dawn (6)	65	4	0
Dharamsey Chem. (4-1)	52	0	0
Mukund Iron	3	14	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	9	6	0
Alembic (8)	100	12	0
Supreme Industries	78	0	0
Bombay Uganda	54	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	30	12	0
Walchandnagar Ind (14)	160	0	0
United Motor	43	0	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Surat Carbonic	250	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	30	0	0
National Rayon	80	0	0
Bombay Cycle	16	8	0
Jost Co	82	0	0
Digvijay Cement	65	0	0
Phalton (8)	88	8	0
Polson	114	0	0
Killick Industry (6)	145	0	0
Killick Industry New	85	0	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (8)	176	14	0
Indian Iron	108	0	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1162	8	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1245	0	0
Hydro Elec.	131	4	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	280	0	0
Central India (15)	510	0	0
Svadeshi Mills	110	0	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	553	12	0
Laxmi	235	0	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	185	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	80	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	306	4	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	96	4	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	127	0	0
Pre Con 1st	98	4	0
Pre. Con. 2nd	94	0	0
Pre. Con 3rd	6	0	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	105	8	0
Walchandnagar (7)	125	10	0
Tata Chemicals (5)	118	12	0
Jupiter	9	8	0
Supreme	80	0	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	105	0	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	12	0	0
Khatau	85	8	0
Morarji	76	0	0
National Rayon	79	0	0
Hume Pipe	64	0	0
Polson	85	0	0
B.I.C.	142	0	0
Alembic	96	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	0	0
Scindia	96	8	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	97	8	0
Tata Power 1955	93	8	0
Walchandnagar (4)	105	0	0
Tata Mills	100	8	0
Locomotive	100	12	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
New Victoria Mills	1	8	0
New Victoria Pref	3	12	0
Gold Mohur (20)	181	4	0
New Kaiser Hind	100	0	0
Indian Iron	99	8	0
Sajjan Mills	61	0	0
Osmanshah	95	0	0
Ajhamshahi (6)	62	0	0
Air-India	83	0	0
Air-Services	4	0	0
Air-India International	101	0	0
Bharat Line (4)	91	0	0
Hind Motor	4	3	0
Walchand Motor	46	0	0
Indian Steam (0-8)	6	12	0
Burma Corporation	2	1	0
Rally Ord.	72	0	0
Rally Pref	90	0	0
Tata Loco	86	8	0
Laxmi (10)	590	0	0
Vishnu Cotton (10)	167	8	0
Western (160)	3200	0	0
Sholapur	1750	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (1)	23	12	0
Hindustan Mills (160)	3300	0	0
Tata Mills (4)	51	8	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (10)	147	8	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	22	0	0
New United Mills (1)	22	12	0
Madhusudan B (1)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (17-8)	177	8	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	53	0	0
Berar	275	0	0
Victoria Mills	220	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Electric (1-6) XD	115	5	0
Ahmedabad New	114	1	0
Surat Electric (1-8)	121	14	0
Broach (0-5)	6	1	0
Amalgamated (0-8)	10	8	0
Nagpur Elec. (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec. Supply	121	9	0
Bombay Suburban (4)	125	0	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial Bank (40) XD	1865	0	0
Imperial New (10) XD	460	0	0
Central (1-8)	69	8	0
Central New (1-8)	71	0	0
Bank of India (3)	161	0	0
Union (0-5-6)	7	2	0
Baroda (8-8)	115	8	0
Dena Bank (1-8)	35	0	0
United Com. (2)	37	12	0
Jupiter (0-8)	7	0	0
Hindustan Com.	8	12	0
Mysore Bank (3)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank (0-10-9)	70	0	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (125)	6500	0	0
Empire (10)	500	0	0
New India (2)	42	0	0
Jupiter (0-12)	7	0	0
Vulcan (0-12)	11	4	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	38	6	0
Universal (0-6)	7	15	0
B.I.G. (1)	13	12	0
Neptune	4	14	0
Industrial and Prud	27	0	0
New Great	16	4	0
All-India General	0	12	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
C. P. (2-6)	99	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Steamer (10)	35	8	0
Bom. Burma New (6)	143	2	0
Burma Petrol (5)	1	3	6
Mackenzie (6)	90	0	0
Port Canning (1-8)	32	0	0
Kemp and Co. (20)	245	0	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	78	8	0
Indian Invest. Trust (4-8)	71	0	0

Cotton Stock In Bombay

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 5th March 1953	190654
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 5th March 1953	597297
Same period last year	525707
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 5th March 1953.	403432
Same time last year	400697

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, March 7.

		Rs.	a.
2½% Loan 1954	..	98	8
2 ¾% Loan 1955	..	98	8
2½% Loan 1961	..	90	5
2¾ % Loan 1960	..	93	6
2½% Loan 1962	..	91	6
2¾% Loan 1976	..	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-35	..	100	3
3 % Loan 1957	..	98	8
3 % Loan 1958	..	98	7
3 % Loan 1959-61	..	96	1
3 % Loan 1963-65	..	92	6
3 % Loan 1964	..	92	7
3 % Loan 1966-68	..	90	6
3 % Loan 1970-75	..	86	9
3 % Loan 1986 or later	..	82	13
3½% Loan 1954-59	..	100	4
4 % Loan 1960-70	..	101	14
4½% Loan 1955-60	..	103	8
4½% Loan 1958-63	..	105	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1955		98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956		98	12
3 % Bom Govt. Loan 1958		97	4
3 % Bom. Govt Loan 1960		94	0
3 % Bom Govt. Loan 1962		92	4
3 % Mad Govt Loan 1955		98	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1959		96	0
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3 % M.P Govt. Loan 1955		98	4
3 % M.P Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3½% Bom Municipal 1965		91	4
3½% Bom Municipal 1977		85	0
3½% Bom. Municipal 1979		85	0
3½% W Bengal 1962		97	12
4 % Madras 1964	..	100	0
4 % U.P 1964	..	90	0
3¾% Bom. Municipal 1966		96	0
4 % Bombay 1964	.. 101	4	9
4 % W Bengal 1964	..	100	8
% Madras 1964	..	100	8
4 % U. P. 1964	..	100	8
4 % Bom. Municipal 1964		92	12
4 % Bom. Port Trust 1974		98	8
5 % Bom Municipal 1959		105	0
6 % Bom Municipal 1954		103	8

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, March 7.

120 D. Ready Japan	4	11	0
150 D. Ready Japan	4	4	0
120 D. Ready Italy	4	3	0
150 D. Ready Italy	3	14	0
150 D. Box March	885	0	0
150 D. Box April	887	0	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, March 7: The local forward cotton market was quiet today under scattered selling.

At the opening May delivery was unchanged at Rs. 691/- and gradually declined at Rs. 688/- under scattered selling. Business was restricted. August delivery was quoted at Rs. 701/-.

Later on May delivery declined at Rs. 687-8. At this level there was small covering.

The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:

I. C. C. May	688	8	0
I. C. C. August	701	8	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, March 7.

The local bullion market opened one hour late as a mark of respect to the death of Stalin. There was moderate speculative buying which hardened quotations.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 167-2 and declined at Rs. 167 under scattered selling. At this level there was active speculative buying and Silver firmed up at Rs. 168. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 168.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 88-12 and after declining at Rs. 88-10 advanced at Rs. 88-15. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 89-7 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 58-12.

Later on there was increased selling. Silver arrivals were 9 bars and Gold arrivals were 4000 tolas. The market closed as under:

Ready Silver	167	4	0
Forward	167	4	0
Ready Gold	89	0	0
Forward	88	8	0
Sovereigns	58	4	0

Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, March 7.

Chaitra	2560 to 2590
Vaishakh	2590 to 2620

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, March 7.

MILLS

Apollo 2-12
Bharat 26-4
B. Dyeing 402-8 396-14 402-8 400
Bradbury 750
C. India 167 66
Century 280 76 78 76-79 77-8
Dawn 64-12 65-4
Finlay 213 14 13
Gokak 230-8 29 30 29-8
I.U. Defd 1-11
I.U. Ord. 9-6-6 9-5 9-6-6
Indore 96-14 95-10 96-4
Khatau 193-2
Kohinoor 314-8 11 15 12
Laxmi 590
New Great 168 67 68
Podar 135
Simplex 193 86
Standard 297-8
Svadeshi 257-8 56-4 58 57-8
Swan 410 9-8.
Tata Mill 51 51-8
Vishnu 167-8
B. Steam 35-8
„ Pref 285
Scindia 15-9 15-6-3 15-7

BANKS

Baroda 115-8
Central 68-8 69-8
„ New 71
Imperial 1835 65
„ New 452-8 51-14 60
India 161
Union 7-2
U. Commercial 37-8 37-12

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 115-10, 15-5
Andhra 1425, 22-8
Suburban 125
Surat 121-14
Hydro 149
Hydro Pref. 131-4
Power 1525, 27-8

INSURANCE

New India 42
I. Mercantile 38-6
Oriental 6270

STEELS

I. Iron 26-2, 26, 26-2-6, 26, 26-4, 26-1
Tata Defd. 1866-4, 70, 56-4, 69-12, 58-12
Tata Ord. 328-8, 25-12, 27-4, 26
Tata IInd 132, 31-12, 32

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 310, 10-10, 10
A. Cement 174, 73-8, 74, 73-12
Belapur 239, 41, 40-8
B. B. Old 393-12, 91-14, 95-10, 90
B. B. New 143-12, 43-2
B. B. Petrol 1-3-6
B. I. C. 9-10-6, 9-11, 9-10-6
I. Copper 3-4-6, 3-4
Killick P.P. 85
Rayon 79-8, 81, 80
Rayon Pref. 79
P. Const. 94, 94-8, 93, 94, 93-8
Shivrajpur 63, 62-8, 63
Tata Chem. 9-11, 9-9
Tata Oil 36, 36-4, 36
Walchandnagar 160
Wimco 230-10

SPECIAL

United Motor 42

talking of BOOKS

Love Affairs Of Charles Dickens

NOVELIST IS NOT THE SAINT AS PAINTED BY HIS IDOLATORS

NEW light is thrown on the love affairs of Charles Dickens by the publication of the book "Charles Dickens: His Tragedy and Triumph". Among the facts brought out by the author, Edgar Johnson, are the love affairs of Dickens and especially his relations with Ellen Ternan suppressed by previous biographers. The Dickens who emerges from this book is not the saint of his early idolators, but he is a completer man.

THAT blessed word "definitive" has been blunted by overuse. Besides, the only really definitive biography is one whose subject no longer interests the living great art and its makers must constantly be reinterpreted. Let us say merely that in "Charles Dickens: His Tragedy and Triumph" Edgar Johnson has written the completest and most objective life of Dickens which has yet appeared, writes a reviewer in "Saturday Review" reviewing three books on Dickens.*

John Forster's official biography, published seventy-five years ago, is at long last superseded. Here are all Forster's facts, plus the facts which Forster suppressed, plus the perspective on Dickens as thinker and artist which the years have given.

Biographers since Forster have been handicapped by the inaccessibility of much of the material available to Forster, and intimidated by the sheer bulk of what they could reach. The twenty-three volumes of the Nonesuch edition of Dickens's letters, for instance, contain more than a million words, and even so give many of the letters in Forster's discreetly expurgated texts. Mr. Johnson has examined 3,500 unpublished documents, in addition to mastering all the printed sources, and has not been afraid to follow his facts wherever they led. The Dickens who emerges from these pages is not the saint of his early idolaters, but he is a completer man.

ELLEN EPISODE

Among the facts suppressed by Forster the chief, of course, is the story of Dickens's relations with Ellen Ternan following his estrangement from his wife. Sexual misconduct by Richard Wagner, and even by William Wordsworth, has long been accepted without heat by their admirers, but among the epithets applied to recent students who have faced similar conduct by Charles Dickens are "ghoul", "peeping Tom," and "scandalmonger." Hence it is an interesting coincidence that Ada Nisbet's little volume, "Dickens and Ellen Ternan," appears simultaneously with Mr. Johnson's big ones. In the course of gathering material for a book on Dickens and America, Miss Nisbet has read many unpublished documents, including a number referring to Ellen Ternan; she prints these for the enlightenment of such Dickensians as have been dealing in the epithets just quoted. Meanwhile, Mr. Johnson had independently studied these same documents. Both scholars come to identical conclusions, and neither attempts to go beyond the evidence into the realm of juicy conjecture. But their evidence settles the matter.

AMERICAN TOUR

On the face of it, it appears that Dickens did not begin an actual liaison with Ellen Ternan until after his final break with his wife. This is not to deny that Catherine Dickens may have been jealous of Ellen in advance, as she had been jealous of other women on whom her husband had developed transitory or lasting crushes. But documents from Dickens's own hand leave no doubt of the situation after the estrangement. On his return from a trip to Paris in 1865, Ellen was sharing his compartment when the Folkestone boat-train was wrecked at Staplehurst. When he made his reading tour of America in 1867, he actually thought seriously of having Ellen join him here. He was to cable his assistant, W. H. Wills on arrival in the States, and Wills was to forward the message to Ellen. And in his diary he carefully noted the key to the code: "all well" means "you come"; "safe and well" means "you don't come." Part of the instructions to Wills was the later inked over, but has been recovered by infrared photography. Ellen Ternan's place in Dickens's life is established past question; being established, it allows us to turn to more important matters.

So far as Dickens's character is concerned, Mr. Johnson's new material for the most part corroborates biographies like those by Ralph Straus and Una Pope-Hennesy. This is the Dickens whom we have met before, the man of steely will-power and that terrible energy, nervous and muscular, which kept his friends and family breathless and which finally burned him out at fifty-eight. Across his life lay always three shadows: the blacking factory, the Marshalsea Prison, and Maria Beadnell. His father's slackness and chronic insolvency had meant the prison for the father and the factory for the son; the will-power which made Charles Dickens first a successful shorthand reported next a successful novelist was first spurred by a determination never to suffer as a man what his father's folly had made him suffer as a child. If further good were needed, it was provided by the need of making himself an acceptable suitor of the empty-headed Maria Beadnell.

TRAGIC FLAW

Never again could Dickens tell all his heart, give all himself. "He yearned for tenderness and yet trembled away from it as a net in which he might be entangled. It was the same fear that later made him repress the manifestations of his love even for his children except when they were very young."

But the soft spot, the tragic flaw, remained—that fatal tendency to be fascinated by female silliness. He had bared his heart before Maria Beadnell, and she had trampled on it. He was cured of baring his heart, but not of admiring women like Maria.

He could respect intelligent women; he could toil long hours in charitable partnership with them, as his letters in Mr. Johnson's new collection, "The Heart of Charles Dickens," show him toiling with Angela Burdett-Coutes; but—seemingly he could not love them. Catherine Hogarth, whom he married, was passively incompetent, rather than an active coquette; intellectually, though, she was Maria's peer. And from then to the end, Dickens did not alter. In midcareer he fell for Christiana Weller, and—perhaps to remove temptation—encouraged one of his best friends to marry her; later, he realized that she had "a devil of a whimpering, pouting temper." Ellen Ternan, last of them all, may have been of the same breed. The women's side of Dickens's life has yet to be written.

IN SHARPER FOCUS

But if Mr. Johnson's picture of Dickens's character mainly presents in sharper focus what we already knew in outline, his interpretation of the novels is the fullest attempt yet made to trace the development of Dickens's thought and art. It will not be the final interpretation: with so rich and varied a writer as Dickens, the range of interpretation is almost limitless Mr. Johnson has chosen the currently popular approach of "social consciousness"; he views Dickens primarily as humanitarian reformer and social critic.

From first to last, Dickens championed the individual against the selfishness and stupidity of institutions. The pattern runs clear from Mr. Bumble in the workhouse to Mr. Sapsea in the Cloisterham of Edwin Drood. And "by the time he had reached the middle of his career he understood capitalist industrialism at least as well as most nineteenth-century political economists. He understood it with unwapering hostility."

From the grotesque Cheeryble brothers onward, Mr. Johnson traces the growth of that hostility. In his analysis, "Hard Times" is no isolated outburst, but merely one clause in the indictment of Victorian society—an indictment which culminates in "Little Dorrit" and "Our Mutual Friend." In the former, even the corruption of the Circumlocution Office is eclipsed, as a symbol of society, by Merdle, the fraudulent promoter who foreshadows tycoons like Ivar Kreuger and Samuel Insull. In the latter, the wealth which motivates the action derives from a garbage-dump. But, though Bernard Shaw called "Dorrit" a more seditious book than "Das Kapital," Dickens was no believer in economic determinism. Even in his darkest books he never lost faith in the individual and in the individual's power to remold society. And like his pupil Shaw, his method "was to find the right things to say and then say them with the utmost exaggeration and levity....He fought foolishness and evil by exaggerating their excess....In a pas-

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 4)

'What Will Ike Do?'

Burck in The Chicago Sun-Times.

MANY CHURCHILL STORIES

Incidents Galore In Battle Of Britain

THE Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston has had a distinguished career—as M. P. from 1922, Lord Privy Seal, Secretary of State for Scotland in Mr. Churchill's wartime Cabinet, Chancellor of Aberdeen University. His "Memories" (Collins, 16s) are not only an illuminating record of public affairs; they contain intimate stories of eminent colleagues.

Mr. Churchill would insist on going up to the rooftops in Whitehall to watch an air raid. Somebody wanted him to put on a: overcoat. "No," he was perfectly warm, and when it was again politely pressed upon him he got exasperated. "For heaven's sake, don't mollycoddle me!"

Then another official arrived on the rooftop.

"Well, what do you want?" asked the P.M.

"If.....if you'll kindly excuse me, sir——"

"Yes, yes, what is it?"

"You're sitting on the roof vent, sir, and the building's full of smoke."

When Churchill was slowly recovering from pneumonia, Lord Moran, thinking his patient was being retarded by constant attention to papers and despatches, begged certain Ministers to interfere. One and all politely declined, and finally Brendan Bracken was brought in. He breezed into the P.M.'s bedroom with the blunt announcement:

"Sorry, P.M., you're going to die!"

The P.M. looked at Bracken with astonishment.

"Yes," continued Bracken, "if you go on like that you're going to die, a martyr to your red boxes."

Seeing the point the P.M. said gruffly: "You go to hell!"

AIR RAID BETTING

During a Battle of Britain raid Mr. Johnston was herded into a shelter under a public-house, where he found a bookmaker in a straw hat standing on a chair taking bets on how many enemy aircraft would be brought down that day. He wanted his police inspector "aide" to charge the bookie, telling him privately that if he were fined his fine and expenses would be paid for him, the idea being that the prosecution would be good "news" in America, where it would probably do as much to dispel any fears that Britain was going down and out as any amount of official protestation by our statesmen could do.

But the police inspector refused to oblige....Next day when Winston Churchill was told.... he ejaculated—"What a fool!"

An earlier memory is of Socialist leader James Maxton for once "speechless and retortless" at an uproarious Glasgow University Students' Union meeting. He had grown his long tradition-like actors' hair, and during his speeches he would continually and with dramatic effect wave a lock away from his brow. At this.... gathering he was set agoing at his most impressive oratory.... "Three millions unemployed (pause). Three millions unemployed (pause). Three millions unemployed (pause)." Amid the tense silence came a voice from the back: "Aye Jimmy, and every second yin a barber!"

MAXTON STORY

Once, Maxton told Mr. Johnston, he was induced to act as best man at a friend's Inverness wedding and got, for the first and last time, a tall hat. He was seated gloomily hunched up in a corner of the tearoom in Buchanan Street Station with his tall hat, and his long hair, awaiting the early morning train for the

(Continued on Page 24 col. 2)

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

AMIDST beautiful natural surroundings in the Byram Bagh at Jogeshwari was held the year's first camp of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers last week-end. About forty-eight ladies and gentlemen, almost half to half, attended the camp—and they passed the night in open tents, with full moonlight over head.....

The camp was inaugurated by Shri Radha Raman, Member Parliament, President of the Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, who also very kindly stayed with us at night. He hoisted the Balkan-ji-Bari flag, all standing at attention. In his speech, he explained the necessity of such camps, and he made it very clear that these camps played an important part in creating close relationship among the campers, and at the same time they helped in bringing out their own weak points to the forefront, thus giving them an opportunity to know themselves and to improve.

Shri Yeshwant Kalaskar, Secretary, Versova Balkan-ji-Bari Unit, and Provincial Council Member in-charge camps, has written a comprehensive report of the camp Quoting therefrom: Bullock cart transport was arranged for carrying the luggage from the Jogeshwari Railway Station to the site of the camp. Groups were formed of the campers, each group consisting of about six Balkan-ji-Bari Workers, with one Group Leader for each responsible for the particular Group in his charge. The Group stayed in separate tents, which were provided with a kerosene lamp and water bucket each.

The camp programme began with an informal meeting where all the Balkan-ji-Bari Workers introduced themselves to each other Then there was dinner: just rice, puris, dal and bhaji, which everyone relished very much—specially because the menu was simple and everything was liberally distributed by the lady workers. After that came the interesting item of campfire: songs, story-telling, dramatic performances were the items presented by the workers of the different units. There was sufficient recreation and enjoyment, and everyone participated in making every other one happy and jolly. At 11 p.m. lights were off, and patrolling was done for the whole night by the various Groups by rotation.

One the next day, after finishing the morning duties, the day's work began with prayers at 7 a.m Then there was tea, and after that a demonstration of various kinds of games which would make the children physically strong and mentally active. The workers had a very good time playing the games. Lunch over, and then followed the serious side of the whole programme. The workers had talks and discussions on how to make the working of the organisation more effective and constructive, and on the co-ordination of works between the Units themselves and between the Units and the Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari—so as to canalise all the energies and efforts to achieve the aims and objects of the organisation.

At 5 p.m. the flag was furled, and the National Anthem was sung. Shrimati Babiben Moolji Dayal, in her closing address, impressed upon the Workers to carry on their work with continuous zeal and in close co-operation for the children's cause. Thus the programme came to an end, and the workers parted with refreshed minds and with a desire and hope to put in greater efforts for improving and expanding the field of the organisation: Balkan-ji-Bari —Akhil Hind Balak Sangh!

The Earth And The Heaven

I hope you have all heard about *Rig Veda*, but I am sure very few of you must be knowing that it contains very beautiful and interesting stories. I am going to tell you one for taste.

Long long ago the sky was on the earth and the Gods too resided on the earth. You may think it very strange; but then the Gods were just like human beings.

Naturally one day there was a quarrel between the Earth and the Sky, or let us say Heaven. For, you know the neighbours must quarrel. The Heaven became disgusted with staying with the Earth. "Enough of this", he said, and flew up and up—beyond anything you can imagine.

After the exit of the Heaven there was all confusion on the Earth. Because the Heaven possessed the sun, the rains and all the best things he had. The Earth had nothing. She had precious stones—but in the sea, and had gold—but in the bosom of the land. They were of no use to the Earth People were deprived of the sunlight, and in the absence of rains no crops could be raised.

It was a problem for the Gods to intervene. They found a way out by marrying the Earth to the Heaven. It was a grand sight for the Gods to see.

And after marriage they ceased to quarrel. On the contrary each tried to please the other by one way or the other. The Heaven sent "Usha" early in the morning while the Earth created mist and presented it to the Heaven. The Heaven requested the sun to shine on the Earth while the Earth lit the fire and sent curling smoke high up in the Heaven who converted it into beautiful clouds and shed rains to soak the Earth.

And when the Gods were handicapped in the performance of sacrifice by the absence of hard ground, the Earth came to their rescue. She sent a portion of hers to the Moon-World. The black spot which you daily see on the Moon is that same piece of ground. It has become black because it was heated by the sacrificial fire.

Due to rains from the Heaven grass grew in abundance creating in its wake all sorts of animals The people on the Earth began to sacrifice animals for giving food to Gods in the Heaven. Thus it began a sort of give and take affair.

The couple of the Earth and the Heaven are living happily to date.

—Vasanta K. Donde.

HOMAGE TO 'FATHER OF THE NATION'

Balkan-ji-Bari workers from all parts of India paying their homage at the Samadhi of Gandhiji at Rajghat.

Crossed Arms

You will all enjoy playing this jolly game with your chums. As many players as you wish can join in. One of the players is chosen to stand in a ring made by the rest of the players, who stand with their arms folded.

Here is how to play the game. The player in the centre of the ring is given a ball and he or she pretends to throw the ball at one of the players, trying to make him or her uncross their arms.

Of course, the player to whom the ball is being thrown must on no account uncross his arms. If the player forgets and puts out his hands to catch the ball the player in the centre of the ring calls out: "You are out!" and that player has to leave the circle.

The player who is the last one left in the ring is the winner, and he or she takes the place of the player in the centre of the ring the next time.

Brain Brighteners

1. Name the famous Englishman who was, by turns, a poet, prose writer, theologian, politician and passionate pleader for the poor.
2. Who wrote: (a) As You Like It; (b) To A Skylark; (c) White Man's Burden; (d) Hamlet?
3. Which is the largest volcano in the world?
4. Who, said, "I think I shall be among the English poets after my death?"
5. Name the animal that has no tongue.
6. Who invented the Balloon?
7. The number of eggs in a basket double every minute. The basket is full in one hour. When was it half-full?

ANSWERS

1. Charles Kingsley (who wrote "Westward Ho").
2. (a) Shakespeare, (b) P. B. Shelley, (c) Rudyard Kipling, (d) Shakespeare.
3. Mauna Loa in the Hawaii Isles which has its crater 12,400 feet in diameter.
4. John Keats.
5. Girraffe.
6. J. E. and J. M. Montgolfier in 1783.
7. 59 minutes.

COMPETITION

As usual Douglas was nearer the bottom of the fourth than the top.

"This is not too good, old chap," said his father. "You must try hard to be top next term."

"What's the use?" replied Douglas. "All the others are trying too."

PROBLEM

"Now boys, I cut a potato in half, in quarters, and then cut the quarters. What do they make?"

"Chips."

Balkan-Ji-Bari

Who have not yet joined the great brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada —"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will be happy to join the Association.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

A DELHI GATHERING

Reception to Shri Shevak Bhojraj, General Secretary, All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, by the Bazar Sitaram Balkan-ji-Bari unit at Delh

A DOG THAT ENJOYS CHRISTMAS

BY JOHN ALLAN MAY

Exclusive from 'The Christian Science Monitor', Boston.

ALL those who write about animals, particularly if they are writing about an animal of which they are fond, are in constant danger or being accused by critics of sentimentalism, misrepresentation, and hominificarianism.

"Hominificarianism!" the critics say. They like this kind of word. It rolls round the tongue and plays the teeth like a xylophone. Critics can mawe it sound like an indictable offence. "Hominificarianism—ha! Attributing human characteristics to animals, indeed; Pshaw!"

(Critics of animal tales are probably the only persons in the world who actually can be heard to say "Pshaw!")

Knowing this, I report a Christmas incident in the career of Melody Maydog with a mind so open that you can practically hear the north wind whistling through it

SHE LIKES IT ALL

How can a dog know anything about Christmas? How can a four-legged animal-type creature understand anything about the Christmas spirit?

I know, I know. I know the questions. But I don't know the answers.

All one can say without fear of contradiction is that Melody enjoys Christmas when it comes. She likes parcels, plenty of parcels. She likes the crackle of the paper, no doubt; the air of excitement, the prospect of something interesting emerging, like cookies, or candles, squeaky rubber toys, or (who knows?) one day perhaps a real snorting Bingbong.

She likes parcels so much and so obviously that we always have had to provide a small pile of Christmas parcels especially for her, and she has always had her own Christmas sock.

The ather day I brought home from the office a parcel addressed to her. I told her it was her own special parcel, and she kept going up to sniff it and she sat guard on it until it was put away with the other gifts—because it had written on it "Not to be opened till Christmas"—but all this was, of course, probaby coincidence.

And, of course, she likes the comings and goings of Christmas—going to visit neighbours and having neighbours visit us. She likes walks and she likes company.

Doubtless that is all there is to it. Certainly I make no claims about her doing what she did this Christmastide on purpose. All I can report is that she did it. So here goes.

TYPICAL ACTION

Melody had been given three pre-Christmas bones. She spent a great deal of time and effort on one, and pretty well did a complete job on it, there and then. The second she took round back and hid. But with the third in her mouth she crossed the road to the house opposite, where resides in comfortable circumstances the little white hearthrug-dog. Melody dropped this third bone on the hearthrug-dog's front-door step. Then she backed away and sat staring at the door for several minutes. Nothing happened. Melody then took the bone up and went round the flower beds alongside the house, sniffing. Finding at length a suitable place near the side door, she dropped the bone and came home.

And there you are. That is the story. How can a dog know anything about Christmas? Pshaw!

All, the same, whatever one thinks of Melody's actions, I bet there is one little woolly white dog in America that from now on is going to believe in Santa Claus.

Story Of Undying Love Of Princess Wi Kesuma

HOW PRINCE RADIN BECAME RULER OF MADJA PAHIT

Sitting next to Sultan Mansur in the "Howda' high on the elephant Prince Radin entered Madja Pahit for the second time.

WHEN the world was still younger—about the time of the Moghuls—in the afternoon tropic glare which longs to go over to the time when the clouds want to marry the waves a poor a tapper of palm trees was going along in his prahu (canoe).

BY H. BYVOET

Lately he was often day-dreaming of becoming a big man in Madja Pahit. Just awakening after one of his day-dreams he perceived a raft on the sea, when it came nearer he saw a small boy clinging to it. The boy looked emaciated from long starvation. After smiling to Pali he dropped unconscious. Pali took the boy to his wife and after careful tending for some days the boy was alright and told them he was the son of the King of Tandjong Pura, on the coast of Sumatra, of the heirs of Sang Maniaka. The father had come down to Bukit Siguntang Maha Mira. They wanted to go to the Riouw isles, but their ship was wrecked by a big gale and he had saved himself by climbing on some driftwood. What had happened to his parents he did not know. He prayed to the coconut tree-tapper to take him to Tandjong Pura, but Pali told him this was not possible because the King of Tandjong had to send for him first. Prince Radin Kiran Langu —that was the name of the boy— was adopted by them and they called him Kemas Djiwa. Pali said jestinging to Kemas Djiwa "wait till you are master of Madja Pahit; then I shall be Pati Aria Gadja Mada."

In Madja Pahit, the mighty state, which reached at that time from Bali on the east of Java to Singapore in the west there was no king. The last one had died leaving his daughter Princess Kesuma on the throne. The Mantri Predana's or Pati Aria Gadja Mada's, as he was called in Madja Pahit, was Lengka Mada. This Lengka Mada the Pati or Prime Minister was a jealous person and he wanted to marry the princess himself. Once he went out in the city of Japara disguised as a wandering beggar and heard in the market place the following conversation: "Yes, It is a pity our gracious princess Wi Kesuma is not married yet? What about our Pati Aria Gadja Mada or Si Lengka Mada?" Oh his heart is set on the princess, but alas she does not care for him."

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Hastily he ran back to the *kraton* (palace) and closing himself in his room he thought very long and deeply. To kill the princess he dared not and marry her he could not. Still he could propose to her to take a husband and then staying in his place as Pati Aria Gadja Mada he could bide his time. So Pati Aria Gadja Mada "Lengka Mada" went to Wi Kesuma and suggested she should marry Maha Seganta, King of Indra Nagara, who was just then staying in the *kraton*. Angrily the princess refused. Then princess Wi Kesuma bade the Pati to call all the male population of the entire state of Madja Pahit to parade before her so that she could choose a consort. Princess Wi Kesuma sat in a little chalet specially built for the occasion and old and young, poor and rich, the strong and the cripple, besides all the sons of nobility in Madja Pahit went past the princess in an endless procession. At the end of the day the Princess burst out crying she could not make her choice. Still crying softly to herself she went back towards the *kraton*, when a miscreant jumped in front of her and should have stabbed her. But one was quicker. A brilliant dashing young man seemingly from nowhere. jumped between them. And as he was about to draw his *kris*, it fell to the ground. The assailant picked it up but prince Radin Kiran Langu snatched up the knife of the assailant and before he could use the *kris* the knife of the murderer was plunged into his own breast. Prince Radin caught the princess in his arms as she swooned and carried her to the palace. The murderer had been killed instantly; so nobody knew who had been the instigator. At first it had been thought it was jealousy on the part of the asailant, but it soon became apparent that someone must have been the instigator. But who was it? In vain Prince Radin Kiran Langu was cudgelling his brains for a clue. Soon afterwards the king of Indra Nagara, Maha Seganta, had spread the rumour that prince Radin Kiran Langu was an imposter being merely a son of Pali, the poor palm tree-tapper. Prince Radin Kiran Langu, who had just come from Sumatra and had not joined the procession for the election of the consort of the queen, because the Pati told him it was only open to the men born in Madja Pahit, did not know the bad things they talked about him.

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One day the Pati Aria Gadja Mada approached King Maha Seganta of Indra Nagara and asked him if he had heard these rumours. "Yes," the king said, "and I believe them also because I have never seen him with his father the king of Tandjong, Pura of the Royal family of Sang Maniaka", which was true enough because Prince Radin Kiran Langu had been brought up by Pali the tree-tapper.

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King Maha Seganta could easily find a few witnesses among his followers who also testified that they had never encountered prince Radin Kiran Langu. So the people of Madja Pahit were angry because an imposter had dared to set eyes on their queen and even had the best chances of marrying her.

So one day Prince Radin Kiran Langu was taken a prisoner and in iron chains was brought on board a ship which was to carry him to Singapore. Once in Singapore or Malakka, as it was then called, his father heard from him and his adventures and hearing from Pali that everything was true he sent an envoy to the king of Singapore to release his son. The king of Malakka, Mansur Shah then freed his prisoner and begged pardon of the prince. Prince Radin Kiran Langu then decided to go to his father but in order to proceed quicker he refused to take a guard with him. So all alone he sailed from Malakka to Tandjong Pura on the coast of Sumatra.

But the King of Indra Nagara, Maha Seganta, who expected this to happen, because he knew the story of the prince, had a ship waiting in a bay. As soon as they heard the prince was setting out from Malakka to Sumatra they attacked him in his small canoe (prauw) and soon had him bound and gagged. They brought him to Pantai Tjermin on the coast of Deli, the tobacco country in Sumatra. Here Prince Radin Kiran Langu was thrown into prison, where he was always thinking of Wi Kesuma, the wonderful flower of Madja Pahit, and the cruel fate, which had upset their young love. In vain the princes asked the Pati Gadja Mada and the Raja Maha Seganta of Indra Nagara. Nobody knew anything and the Prince seemed completely lost. Wi Kesuma was brooding about the Prince when a stranger called. He was covered with dust as from a long journey and was let into the *kraton*. He had letters with him from the Sultan of Malakka, Mansur Shah, telling of the release of Prince Radin Kiran Langu and his disappearance. The letter also told that the bearer was Harg Tuah, one of the strongest and bravest fighters of the Sultan's army. So Princess Wi Kesuma, who was dying to get some news of her beloved one, asked the Pati to have Hang Tuah brought before her. His eyes were large and velvety. Surely the queen had never seen a more beautiful specimen of manhood.

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She heard from Hang Tuah that the Prince was taken a prisoner and he, from the coast of Malakka, had seen how his canoe had been captured. The princess begged of him to save the prince and he promised to do it. "He is my friend, your highness, and I must free him," were his parting words.

Hang Tuah made his way to Sumatra and posing there as a travelling *badud* (clown) and actor and giving exhibitions of his great strength he soon found out where the prince was kept a prisoner. So on a dark night he crept up to the prison and he liberated the prince.

Hang Tuah and the prince, when they landed, were received with great honour by the king of Malakka Mansur Shah. Laughingly Sultan Mansur Shah teased the young man, "Do not let thy beloved one wait any longer, prince." "My heart longs to see her", cried Prince Radin. So the Sultan, with most of his court and about forty famous warriors under the command of Tun Bia Sura and many noblemen, sailed for Java. There were Hang Jebat, Hang Kasturi, Hang Letih, Hang Lekiu, Hang Ali, Hang Iskandar, Hang Hassan and many others including the mighty Hang Tuah. Sitting next to Sultan Mansur in the "Howda" high on the elephant, Prince Radin entered Madja Pahit for the second time. The entire population came out and with cheers and flowers. Prince Radin was received this time in great style, Princess Wi Kesuma was delirious with joy. Weeping she fell into his arms. "Never will he part again," said the prince. The princess was so overcome that freeing herself she rushed to her apartments.

Now Prince Radin did not yet know who was his enemy and who had created all this trouble. But once an old man approached him and said, "Be it known unto thee O stranger from a far away shore, take a real *kris* from Magda Pahit during the full moon and put it before you and when the name of your biggest enemy is called out it will jump up. Prince Radin did not have one, but soon afterwards the opportunity occurred. Pati Aria prevailed upon the princess to test the cleverness of the prince. This he did to gain some time for his other scenes.

So having under him many thieves he set a clever thief to steal the *kris* of the prince. Prince Radin soon perceived his loss and going behind one of the pages of the Pati Aria Gada Mada he stole his *kris* when the page was carrying betel leaves and nuts for the guests. The Pati, sure of his success, then showed the *kris* to him and asked him if he had ever seen a more beautiful bejewelled *kris*. Prince Radin bowed politely before the princess and the Patih. Smilingly he produced one of the Patis *krises* which was more beautiful being a real Madja Pahit masterpiece and said 'mine is more beautiful, surely', and showed it to them. The princess smiled at his cleverness recognising one of her late father's *krises*. Patil Aria Gaja Mada was struck dumb and with flashing eyes he realised that the prince was cleverer than any of the other *priyahis* (nobles).

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At night the Prince asked of the *kris* named "Si Matura": "Hey, Si Matura, is Hang Tuah my biggest enemy?" the *kris* stayed flat on the table. Coming to Pati Aria Gaja, the *kris* "Si Matura" jumped up twice. After a while the Prince asked who is my biggest enemy and the *kris* answered him "King Maha Seganta of Indra Nagara." "My gratulations Si Matura", he said, carefully putting back the *kris* in its sheath.

Next morning he called on Sultan Mansur Shah from Malakka and told him his suspicions. The Sultan advised him to do nothing then, but to marry first. Some days afterwards there was great rejoicing when the Princess was to marry Prince Radin and he was to become the ruler of Madja Pahit under the name of Sang Aji Jaya Ningrat. But on the feast day there was some disturbance. A bull loosened by a retainer of Maha Seganta, king of Indra Nagar, was overturning stalls in the market place. Soon the bull would cause trouble even to the couple who were going to be married. This would be considered a bad omen for the marriage. So Hang Tuah quickly went to the market place and taking the bull by the horns, he pushed the head down. The beast was then easily captured. The marriage feast was a great success. Music filled the air.

The moral of the story is never lose heart.

World's Funniest Man

(Continued From Page 5, Col. 5)

cultural organizations he has refused to accept them; but still such were the force of circumstances against him that when recently he left the United States for the world premier at London of his now famous film 'Limelight' which he has produced after years of hard work—writing the play, dramatising it, composing music for it and directing the picture—doors were conditionally closed behind him so that he might find it difficult to re-enter the country which had become practically his and his children's home. When a genius leaves a country for good who is the loser?

About Hollywood Charlie Chaplin never disguised his feelings. **"Hollywood has no identity" he says, "it is the tremble of a young girl's lip, the torture of a writer's mind, the counting of dollars and the scramble for recognization. To understand these things is to understand Hollywood. There is nothing else to know".**

Now that the circumstances have forced Charlie Chaplin to leave Hollywood, will he give up film work? He has had enough of artistic creations. Will he now take rest that he is already 63? "No", he says in reply, "I shall go on making films until I die, and I shall always have to think the last one the greatest of them all". (Copyright).

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

STALIN'S DEATH OVERSHADOWS THE WEEK

Centre Takes Over PEPSU

MARSHAL STALIN'S DEATH OVERSHADOWED THE WEEK. HIS DEATH MARKS THE END OF AN ERA.

The New York Times in its magazine section, dated January 2, 1944 carried an article by Mr. Wendell Willkie, in the course of which he said that "unhappy, a number of our so-called leaders, are seeking to capitalize on the emotionalism of many Americans towards Russia They take the position that by adopting a policy of suspicion towards Russia, the Republican party can capture not power alone but others who for quite different reasons are prone to be anti-Russians."

What Wendell Willkie feared has come true. The Republicans have captured power in the States on the anti-Russian ticket.

The same issue published a photograph of the meeting of the Big Three, Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill at Teheran. That was nine years ago. In between, Roosevelt died and his successor, Truman has also disappeared from the political arena. In between Churchill suffered a temporary exile from his office, to which he was returned last year. He has lost the war-time fire and energy. And now the third of the war-time musketeer has fallen.

Stalin had stolen the show. For nearly ten years, the world was asking a single question. It was not what Churchill would do next or what Eisenhower would next. The question asked was what Stalin would do next. And since Wednesday last, when the news of his serious illness was made known by the Moscow Radio, another question is being asked in the capitals of the world, namely, who would be his successor.

"A spectre is haunting Europe, the spectre of Communism. All the powers of Europe have entered into holy alliance to exercise this spectre; Pope and Czar, Metternich and Guizot, French Radicals and German police-spices. Where is the party in Opposition that has not been decried as Communist by its opponents in power?"

This is the famous Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx issued in January 1848. That spectre continues to haunt not only old Europe, but also America, Asia, Africa and Australia. It is no longer Pope and Czar but Pope and France, Eisenhower and Churchill, Indian Congressmen and Pakistan police-spies. It is no longer a spectre. Stalin made it a grim reality. The non-Communist world is gaping at Russia to see whether Stalin's death would make any change for the better in the cold war. Let me quote Mr. Wendell Willkie for a reply. In the article referred earlier he said that "there is only one way by which we can hope to gain acceptance for our ideas in the Russian foreign policy and that is to regard Russia as an equal with whom we desire to live and work. To achieve this attitude does not involve acceptance of her economic theories or approval of her religions or political ideas. Russia knows our ideas. If we are to influence hers she must also know that no leadership in this country can successfully gain or retain office by playing to those who irresponsibly foment prejudice against her. And by the same token, Russia should realize that any attempt on her part to interfere in our purely domestic affairs makes it harder for the American people to accept her in good faith."

The leaders of the two blocs are changed, one by God and the other by men. There are chances of real peace returning to earth, if the advice tendered by Wendell Willkie in 1944 were followed by the new leaders in America and Russia.

Joke On Council

Parliament has been plodding its way through its budget session. The Government played a cruel joke on the Council of States this Session. In the past, general discussion on the budget was initiated in the lower house and was carried to the Council of States thereafter. This enabled the Members of the Counci of States to read the debates in the lower house and sharpen their wits by rehashing them in their Chamber. The reversal of the programme compelled them to read the budget papers this year.

The main interest in the budget debates has been over the deficit financing. As it has been pointed out already, the deficit on capital and revenue side is greater than admitted. On the revenue side, for example, the Finance Minister has taken credit for the two moieties of debt to be paid by Pakistan. The late Maulana Mohammed Ali, who when pressed by his followers to disclose accounts of Khilafat Fund, had declared that he would do so in heaven. Pakistan has similar intentions. It is therefore futile to take credit for a sum, which is as good as a bad debt.

On the capital side, credit has also been taken of the American loan which should make the extent of deficit financing even larger. It is explained that deficit financing is necessary to implement the development plan. The layman's point of view is a very simple one. It is for the first time since 1939 that the prices had shown a tendency to fall. In other words, the much harassed middle classes were beginning to get a small measure of relief. The get-too quickly-rich classes were finding it difficult to indulge in blackmarketing, because sellers' market had disappeared. What did the Finance Minister do to stabilize the position for the middle classes? He has introduced measures, which are bound to recreate inflation with all the resultant evils for the average man. It is true that unlike the war-time inflation, the deficit financing is planned to increase production. But while pumping in of more money is a certainty, the increase produced is governed by factors, many of which are undeterminable, unpredictable and problematic. The well-known case of the Grow More Food campaign should illustrate the point. More and more money was and is being pumped into this venture, which has remained doubtful, so far as the consumer is concerned. What is the alternative is the frequent question. The answer is a several-fold one. Firstly, the Government must get the theory of full employment correctly appraised and correctly applied. Full employment means only productive employment. If this basic fact were accepted, about thirty-three percent of the staff in the Central Secretariat could be retrenched. Then again, the Party in power had framed the Constitution on the Federal model, clearly demarcating the jurisdiction of the Centre and the States. The Constitution was ushered in only on January 26, 1950. It is, therefore difficult to justify huge expenditure on the subjects falling within States domain even on the plea of Welfare State. This country, moreover, has lived without much education for the last 150 years and would not mind missing it for the next three years. The country's first need is self-sufficiency in food followed by upgrading of standards of living in the countryside. In fact, one should lead to the other.

The Government of India has no policy. Its socalled policy is a paradox. Let me explain.

Agriculture is accorded first priority, accompanied by the development of Khadi, Village crafts, Handlooms, and handicraft. Mr. Rajagopalachari would even ban the manufacture of sarees and dhotees by the Mills. Side by side crores of rupees have been spent and are proposed to be spent on scientific and industrial research. Foreign capital is courted on the one side and everything possible is being done to liquidate foreign interests on the other side.

Lastly, the plan depends for its implementation on the states raising additional revenues. The majority of states have, so far, shown no inclination to do so. On the contrary, the budgets of most of them have shown deficits. It will be thus seen that there is over optimism at New Delhi about the implementation of the plan.

Pepsu Taken Over

The Centre took over PEPSU during the week. It was the right thing to do. In the ultimate analysis, the President's rule should stabilise conditions in that tiny union, which should have been merged with the Punjab at least two years ago. It should be a matter of considerable concern that the States and Home Ministries have lost the firmness of Sardar Patel or the Statesmanship of Gopalaswamy Ayyangar. The States and particularly Part "B" States have discovered in the Centre an empty shell. "Evil that men do lives after them" and the planned or wanton destruction of the Centre's authority will have far reaching repercussions on the unity and integrity of India.

The Rajpramukh and his Chief Minister of PEPSU had their first trial of strength over Mr. Bhide, who understood the people and was a stabilising force in that State. They then discovered that the Centre was a mess of pulp, very impressive to look at but with no strength left in it. They won thumbs down. Mr. Bhide had to go from PEPSU. Since then, they had an easy time. In their easy win, they forgot the existence of India's Prime Minister. Here they made the biggest mistake.

This is to refresh the memories. The Chief Minister of PEPSU, after he had been unseated by the Election Tribunal, paid a flying visit to New Delhi. He then announced that his party being in majority, he need not resign his office. In fact, he was determined to stick to it. This was during the Prime Minister's temporary absence from the capital.

On the Prime Minister's return to New Delhi, the Chief Minister was summoned along with his Rajpramukh. Both saw the Prime Minister after which the Chief Minister tendered his resignation and the Rajpramukh made a report to the President on the basis of which the President took over the administration of the state.

No comments are needed with the exception that the Prime Minister has to be reckoned with. He alone is not only the pillar of strength but also the greatest stabilising force in this country.

The curry favour: A horse in a 14th century French satire was called "Flavel." To curry (comb or stroke down) Flavel meant to gain a confidence by soothing methods. In time Flavel was corrupted to favour, but the meaning remained constant—to seek to obtain favours by insincere flattery.

Dr. Albin Lennkh, Charge d' Affaires-designate of Austria to India accompanied by his wife arrived in Delhi on March 4. He was received at the Delhi Main Railway Station by Shri A. K. Dhar, Deputy Chief of Protocol, Government of India. This photograph was taken on his arrival at the Delhi Main Railway Station. Dr. Albin Lennkh is seen third from left. To his left is Mrs. Lennkh. Shri A. K. Dhar appears second from left.—PIB

From Cubism Towards Abstraction

HIGHLIGHTS OF JEHANGIR SABAVALA'S ONE-MAN SHOW

THE exhibition of paintings by Mr. Jehangir Sabavala, which is running at the Jehangir Art Gallery, is a very interesting one-man show. This is the second time that Mr. Sabavala has exhibited his paintings; and every time he brings new material on the screens. The paintings numbering over 50 have a good variety of subjects. They, moreover, strike a pleasing note of progress.

Mr. Sabavala's paintings conform to the best tradition of the impressionist school. The exhibition gives a happy indication that, in the matter of colour and presentation, he has aimed at development of impressionism as demanded by the "Indian climate", and then the growing tendency to cubism is another point about his work which cannot be missed.

In the case of Mr. Sabavala, the cubistic tendency has to be taken as a logical development of his sustained endeavour to paint in the style selected by him. From cubism he seems to be moving towards abstraction in "composition" (45) which reflects a new trend of his art. Mr. Sabavala's paintings are noteworthy for the brilliance and freshness of colours, boldness of execution and accent on expressiveness.

"Potters Women Resting" (43) is a painting which one likes to see. The figures are skilfully grouped, colours are, as they should have been, bright and also well selected from the point of view of harmony and reduction to the cubistic formula is attempted with the needed restraint. Other compositions which the visitor cannot miss are "Adivasis" (23) and "Way Farers" (29), and then the two portraits Nos. 41 and 17 must be seen.

In the category of still-life also, Mr. Sabavala has presented some competent work. Exhibits—"Earthenware against the Sea" and "The Table by the Window" should be cited to illustrate this observation. Among other paintings "The Quiet Boats" (38) is a good example of straight and simplified representation. It forms a pleasing contrast to the elaborately worked out phantasy—"Sea Shell Dream" (20). The exhibition shows modern art done with the knowledge and understanding of its principles and technique.

D. G. V.

"BANK YOUR SKIN"

IF skin from a rabbit's ear is removed, impregnated with glycerine, deep-frozen, and stored, it can be grafted back months later and will grow perfectly. This discovery by London University scientists has led to the idea of a "bank of youth." A person could spare some of his or her youthful skin, deposit it in long-term cold storage, then in middle-age or later have it grafted on again to replace time-worn and wrinkled skin.

The idea might even be extended to more important tissues such as the structural tissue of arteries. Anyway, it would please some elderly ladies to be able to point to the left or right cheek and say, "You see, my dear, I used to have a very good complexion."

Still, some of us might want to have a current account as well as a deposit account in this kind of bank—or even an overdraft. Or would it be called an overgraft?

MOVIES ARE MY OYSTER

(Continued from Page 2, col. 5)

one of the athletes got imprisoned in a solid-looking building and his comrades put the weight at its walls until they disintegrated and released him. He celebrated his regained freedom by hurdling over a number of ten-foot walls and so full of energy was he that as he hurdled he sang.

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I think that the oddest film I have ever seen in my intermittent visiting of local cinemas was a documentary that was supposed to throw light on the manufacture of a chemical. It forgot to mention what this chemical did and why anybody should wish to manufacture it. The Owner of the Company had obviously insisted on comparing his own film and at the beginning we saw him taking his ease in an enormous house. Treating the audience as if they were unexpected guests who had to be entertained somehow, he introduced his family one by one and then led a leisurely tour round the elaborate gardens. It seemed ages before we reached the factory and then it was used only as a background for the Boss's reminiscences. The film would show an enormous retort seething with busy liquid and then switch reluctantly to its Sponsor, who would beam in a condescending way and describe how the previous year he had taken his wife for a holiday to Switzerland. It ended with a banquet to the Staff, during which the Boss compared the menu translating any difficult bits of French.

Once, during a walking tour in the north of England, I arrived at a grim village in a storm. As there seemed nothing to do in the evening I decided to go to bed; but my land-lady met me on the stairs and hissed, "There's cinema at Jubilee Hall tonight." She conveyed the impression that while above such wild frolics herself she thought a perverted Londoner might require night-life. The Jubilee Hall had a corrugated iron roof, on which the rain hammered, and no heating. The projector seemed to be the work of some amateur designer and was well known to the audience. During the half hour that it took to get it warmed up a number of village elders stood up in the audience and gave advice. When the machine did get going it started without warning and went very fast. We were through the first reel before the operator could be persuaded to slow it down. The next reel was in slow motion. It was a historical film and messengers with expressions of intense excitement rode through cobbled streets as if their horses were wading in glue.

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When the speed became normal, the sound broke down. An uncle of the Management volunteered to help. He had no synopsis and our guess about the plot was as good as his. However, it was a polite, friendly audience and nobody interrupted while he stood stiffy by the screen and commented as if on lantern slides. A man in Cavalier costume leaped out of a window and waved his sword as six men in Roundhead costume charged up. "Lad seems like to give a good account of himself", said Uncle. A new character was seen peering from behind a door. Uncle explained that he was an eavesdropper and then explained what an eavesdropper dropper was. Towards the end, there was an interminable scene entirely depending on dialogue; the hero and heroine were discussing a bundle of tattered papers. Being unable to lip-read, Uncle was thrown back on vague schoolday memories of history. He stumbled through an account of the English Civil War and then commented at length on the furniture; it was a sparsely furnished room. The conversation went on and on and Uncle was forced to hazard a guess about the scene. "Lad is telling lass that all will be well", he said, and as he spoke numbers of armed men with grim expressions burst in. Uncle gave them a casual glance and added, "in the long run."

Recently, though I still see films that have never been seen by any film-critic, the standard of efficiency had gone up. Films may be dull but they are never wildly incompetent. I miss the amateurish absurdities of my youth, the wolves that once remarked, "Oh, Hank, save me!" the lady who left a shipwreck in an evening gown and after eight days' hard rowing in a small boat was still unwilted as to corsage, the nature film that by some freak of cutting showed a bison nestling in a tree like some huge horned bird.

Black Man Of Australia

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 1)

is of importance in our understanding of the evolution of mankind; Therefore it must be preserved. Moreover it is the basic culture of Australia, however much it may be superimposed by the civilization of the white man.

●

The habitat of the Australian aborigine impresses the white man in contrasting terms of beauty and distortion, grandeur and ignobleness, and a vision splendid that has its opposite in harsh reality. For the native, however, there is no such discrimination of feeling: extraordinarily and inevitably he is a part of this fabulous country. From its womb he came, in its unmotherly bosom he was cradled. and against the ravaged desolation of its visage he is now pitted in a ceaseless struggle for survival. Mighty upheavals that have taken place in the earth's surface in prehistoric times have left an aftermath of mountain-lineaments, gorges, chasms. monolithic stones, and giant boulder-outcrops-all which are strange and awe-inspiring to the eyes of the white men. Yet to the native these physical features are real and each one is invested with lore and legend handed down to him from his tribal ancestors. Every rock-pool and water-hole is known to him; as is every haunt and habitation of animal and bird.

●

To the visual interpreter of the Australian scene the indentations and excrescences described above either scar or embellish-according to our sensibilities-countless miles of arid desert sand, devoid, for the most part, of vegetation — except in the areas of the river-beds. Clothed by the centuries and a pitiless sun in habiliments of red, ochre and rust-brown, reacting to the dissonances of atmospheric change in nuances of blue and mauve and violet, these age-old monuments are highlights in a land of unequal tonal values. Breathing of the immemorial past, they lie impassive and inert under the serenity of Centralia's blue skies.

Such then is a slight sketch of the abode of Australia's problem-race—the aboriginal black man. A vignette, if you will, of a part of a great continent as yet scarcely known to the outside world. Surely, in a country so old, and yet so young, those who come to settle within its shores are but on the threshold of deep secrets and vast potentialities still locked within the fastnesses of its weathered bosom? To him for whom the challenge of adventure—with its rewards and its reverses—is still a vital thing.... Australia calls. (Copyright: France Features-

LOVE AFFAIRS OF CHARLES DICKENS

(Continued From Page 19 Col. 3)

sion of glorious violence he defended the golden mean."

CRUSADING ZEAL

In all this, Dickens displayed the very reverse of that subservience to popularity which some critics have accused him of. "He would consider anxiously how to make his readers receptive to what he wanted to say; he would not consider saying only what they wanted to hear." He "knew that his position depended on his readers, who could not be argued or battered into liking what they did not like. Though he was not afraid to assert views to which they might be opposed, he worked assiduously to provide a kind of writing that they would enjoy....The verdict that he might resent from a reviewer he accepted from the beating of his readers' hearts." Thus, Household Words under his editorship "represented an uncompromising humanitarian radicalism in almost every field." but as a canny editor he saw to it that all the articles were readable, and that the crusades never overshadowed the other contents.

But if Mr. Johnson's interpretation in these respects represents current standards, in others it shows the wheel coming full circle. Mr. Johnson, for instance. defends the close-knit plots of the later novels: "If there is a danger of Dickens's intricate structures seeming contrived and overmelodramatic, with their missing documents and hidden sins rising out of the past, there is also a strength in tightness and intensity of development." The central symbolism of the fog of Chancery in "Bleak House," of society as a prison in "Little Dorrit," is immeasurably heightened by the interrelations of the crowds of characters. One may even end by suspecting that the moderns who scorn plot may do so for the reason that tone-deaf people scorn music.

Mr. Johnson, however, goes further yet. He not only defends Dickens's plots, he defends his sentiment. "Though much has been said about Victorian restraint, emotionally it is we who are restrained, not they. Large bodies of modern readers, especially those called 'sophisticated', distrust any uncurbed yielding to emotion. Above all, when the emotion is noble, heroic, or tender, they wince...This fear of sentiment, however, is far less deeply footed in human feelings than the sentiment of the Victorians. Our response is the deviation and theirs approaches closer to the norm." Merely because Dickens's imitators exaggerated his weaknesses—since, like all imitators, they could not copy his genius—we should not be blind to the fact that "The Old Curiosity Shop," for instance, when it first appeared, "touched chords of feeling of which people were not ashamed." Francis Jeffrey was no sissy, but he wept over Little Nell and was not afraid to say so. Perhaps it is the people who are unmoved by the death of innocence who should be ashamed At any rate, Mr. Johnson has done more than show what Dickens has to say to a socially conscious generation He has also shown why he has never ceased to be read by people who know nothing of critical theory, but who know a good story when they find it. In other words, he tells the highbrows what plain folk knew all along.

Four Years Of Point Four

(Continued from Page 4 col 5)

is invested in their economies by American corporations.

EXAMPLE OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

The scheme of creating a raw-materials base in backward regions and reserving the role of industrial centre to the mother country is by no means new. It may "work" for a short time; it is bound in the longer run to lead to increased misery and colonial revolutions. It is essentially inimical to the interests and aspirations of the people living in underdeveloped countries. It may be forced upon them with the help of the native upper classes and the "nouveaux-riches" of the raw materials booms; it will not be tolerated by them forever. More than a hundred years ago Lord William Bentinck, the governor-general of India, reported to the British public:

If security was wanting against extensive popular tumult or revolution, I should say that the Permanent Settlement, though a failure in many other respects and in its most important essentials, has this great advantage at least of having created a vast body of rich landed proprietors deeply interested in the continuance of the British dominion and having complete control over the mass of the people.

The fate of the Indian people under this "complete control" is well known. Is it the ambition of the United States to be able to boast a similar success for Point 4?

Getting Ready

On both sides of the long and imposing a venue which leads up to the front gates of Buckingham Palace the stands for spectators are already complete. I must say that they do not at present look particularly inviting in the cold and gloomy weather with which Coronation year has started. Nevertheless a ticket allowing the holder to sit on one of these hard benches will soon seem, to a lot of people, the most desirable possession in the entire world.

Soli Tavaria Is A Keen Player But A Keener Student

CHESS

SOLI Tavaria the new star on Bombay's chess horizon gave a fine display of his proficiency in the game when he made a grand recovery after early setbacks to tie for the second place in the All-Parsi Chess Tournament finished recently.

His early failure can however be easily accounted for as the Chess Club of India Championship was finished only a few days before the start of the premiere division of the All-Parsi Tournament.

Tavaria is a steady player but seems to be slightly off-colour for the coming Bombay State Chess Championship Tournament. He picked up chess at the early age of sixteen and simply fell in love with the game. He calmly admits that only the last 4-5 years found him seriously studying the game from the theoretical point of view.

FINE COLLECTION

He has a fine collection of books on chess and some of the volumes are quite rare. A staunch student of the great Dr. Tarasch Tavaria still thinks that he is the best author on the subject.

Reinfeld is Tavaria's second choice and you will find his books (about a dozen) copiously annotated and marked in Solibhai's collection.

In the realm of openings he prefers the Sicilian Defence and the many ramifications of the Queen's Pawn Opening.

Miss Tavaria his 3 year old daughter has already started playing with rooks and Bishops and Mr. Tavaria says he will teach her chess and hopes she would certainly be an expert.

The game given below is from the Parsi Chess Tournament. Dara Mehta has managed to get out of difficulties and claim a difficult draw from Tavaria.

SICILIAN DEFENCE
White:—D. J. Mehta.
Black:— S. N. Tavaria.

1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. Kt-KB2; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. KtxP, Kt-B3; 5. Kt-QB3 P-KKt3; 6. B-K2, B-Kt2; 7. B-K3, P-Q3; 8. O-O, O-O; 9. Kt-Kt3, P-QKt3, 10 P.B4, B.Kt2; 11. B-B3, P-K3; 12. Q-Q2, Q-K2; 13. QR-Q1, KR-Q1; 14. Q-B1, KtQ2, 15. Kt-Q4, Kt-B4; 16. KtxKt, BxKt; 17. B-Q4, P-K4; 18. PxP, PxP; 19. B-K3, Kt-K3 20. Kt-K2, Q-Kt2; 21. Kt-B3 Kt-Q5; 22. K-R1?, KtxB; 23. PxKt, P-B4; 24. RxRch., RxR; 25. B-Kt5, R-Q2; 26. Q-K3, PxP; 27 PxP, R-KB2; 28. RxR, QxR; 29 K-Kt2, B-B1; 30. Q-B3, Q-B5; 31. Q-Q3, Q-K3; 32. P-QR3 Q-Kt5 ch.; 33. Q-Kt3, BxP ch.; 34. KtxB, QxKt ch; 35. K-R3, Q-B4 ch.; 36. Q-Kt4, Q-B8 ch.; 37. Q-Kt2, QxQ ch,; 38. KxQ, P-KR3?; 39. B-K3, P-KKt4; 40. P-QR4. K-B2; 41. K-B3, K-K3 42. K-K4, P-Kt5; 43. P-R5; PxP; 44. BxP, P-R4; 45. P-Kt3, B-Kt5; 46. B-B2, B-B6; 47 B-Kt3, Draw agreed as Black's centre Pawn will eventually fall.

The following game was played on board 2 in a match between Britain and Czechoslovakia. Golombek to avoid the Meran variation comes into difficulties early in the game.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT
White:—H. Golombek.
Black:—J. Foltys.

1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. Kt-QB3, P-B3; 4. P-K3, Kt-B3; 5. Kt-B3, QKt-Q2; 6. P-QR3 (*1), B-Q3; 7. B-Q3, O-O; 8. O-O, Q-K2; 9. P-K4 PxBP; 10. BxP, P-K4 (*2); 11. B-KKt 5, P-KR3; 12. B-R4, PxP; 13. QxP (* 3), Kt-K4; 14. B-KKt 3, P-B4; 15. Q-Q1, Kt-xB; 16 BxB, QxB; 17. QxQ, KtxQ; 18 P-K5, QKt-K5 (*4), 19. PxKt, KtxKt; 20. PxKt, PxP; 21. KR-K1, B-K3 (* 5); 22. P-R3, KR-Q1; 23 QR-Q1. P-Kt4; 24. Kt-Q2 (*6), P-B4; 25. Kt-B3, K-Kt2; 26. Kt-K5. RxR; 27. RxR, P-KB5 (* 7); 28. R-Q6, P-QR4; 29. R-Kt6, P-Kt5 (* 8); 30. BPxP, BPxP; 31 PxP, P-R4; 32. R-B6, P-R6; 33 R-B1, P-R7; 34. R-R1, R-Q1 white resigns (* 9).

(* 1) This idea of avoiding the Meran Variation proves to be a loss of a tempo as Black changes his plan.

TEMPO TO THE GOOD

(* 2) Now Black has come into a system favoured by Tchigorin with a tempo to the good.

(* 3) 13. KtxP would be answered by 13.....Kt-K4 just the same.

(* 4) **This is the clearest refutation of Golombek's inventive defence 18....., Kt-B5, 19 PxKt, would have given White some fighting chances.**

(* 5) **Naturally Black with his strong Bishop and extra Pawn has a won game but the rest of the game is very instructive.**

(*6) White has no good moves; he tries at least to centralise his Knight.

(* 7) Preventing White from strengthening the position of his Knight by 28. P-KB4.

PAWN SACRIFICE

(* 8) On this Pawn sacrifice has been based Black's strategy, making full use of his strong Bishop at K3.

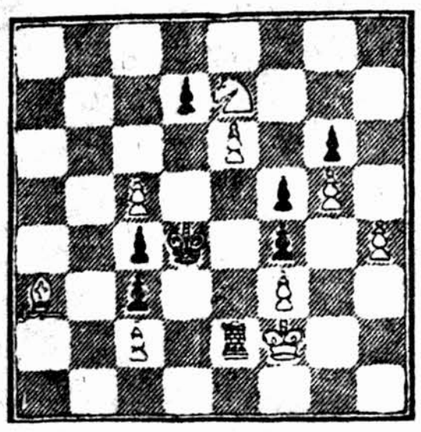
(*9) There is no defence against 35.....B-Kt6; followed by R-Q8 ch. If 35. P-Kt-5, R-Q4 is the simplest. A very exactly played endgame by Foltys.

BHALCHANDRA V. KHARE.

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 25

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in three moves solution next week.
Solution Problem No. 24 Key move:—B-K6.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

From The Potter's Wheel

Indian Craftsmen Turn Out Beauty & Utility Wares

THE Exhibition Committee of the Prajapati Sahakari Utpadak Mandal Ltd. have organised an exhibition and sale of earthenware in order to bring out the scope of the ancient craft of pottery, providing both beauty and utility in our daily requirements. This exhibition will be the first of its kind in Bombay.

Pottery is a basic craft of very ancient origin. It symbolises man's creativeness in the face of nature. Moulded out of earth, man in his turn took the earth in his hands and shaped a whole world of teeming shapes out of it to extend the boundaries of his material existence and to express his creative spirit.

First Craft

From earliest times, the pot, whether moulded by hands or thrown on the potter's wheel, has remained a symbol of man's craftsmanship and the ancient civilizations are judged by the degree of skill and beauty that is contained in their pottery. The potter's wheel was the first machine that man invented to use the power of motion for a productive purpose. And pottery was the first craft that used man's invention to design forms that could afford him both use and delight. It is an humble craft that has a great tradition and though it has suffered much deterioration in these days of mass production, we still catch glimpses of beauty and skill in some specimens of traditional pottery that find their way to melas and markets.

Swadeshi Drive

In recent times the interest in handicrafts has been revived, specially due to the Swadeshi movement. It has been felt that a craft represents that rare combination of industry and art which could express the whole creative experience of a community and the spirit of a nation. In our much industrialized age, we are seeking once more a path where industry would not be just a dry routine toil yielding only material utilities of mediocre value. We again wish that our labour and our machines could be harnessed to a creative goal that would make both work and the fruits of work a field for delight and imagination. Handicraft has a rightfully important role to perform in our economic regeneration and every effort must be made to put it on a sound economic basis.

At present the handicrafts and cottage industries have a very poor time because the whole economic machinery is keyed to the pitch of big industry, meant to fulfil only utilitarian purposes. The artisans have little or no facilities to procure raw materials, to enlist technical assistance or artistic guidance, or to market their goods. They are themselves unorganised as an industry and there is no national economic framework existing which can consistently use their industry.

It is significant that this Exhibition is being sponsored by the Prajapati Sahakari Utpadak Mandal. Ltd. This Mandal is an industrial co-operative with 325 members, mostly hereditary potters and a few students of pottery. It is an organised body of artisans functioning duly as a co-operative society. It works to regenerate the potter's craft and to put their work on the basis of an organised small-scale industry. They seek from the public, support for their craft and encouragement in their efforts.

Pottery

Pottery articles can fulfil a hundred needs in our households, schools, offices, factories, laboratories and gardens, if the potter's craft was exploited with skill and imagination and if the large number of forms and uses of pottery were brought to the public notice.

This exhibition particularly aims at educating both the potter and the public to understand the scope of the potter's craft and to fulfil the needs of the present day. With this purpose in view, the Exhibition Committee of the Prajapati Sahakari Utpadak Mandal Ltd. have arranged an occasion to bring to public view the best that the present craft-tools and implements of the potters can produce in purity of shape, texture and design. It presents to the public about a hundred new shapes, some of original design and others adapted from ancient shapes found in archaeological sites and historical places in India, Korea, China, Middle East and Greece. The exhibition will also bring before the public a picture of the craft's processes by means of a series of pictures and actual demonstrations.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya is the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee. The exhibition will be held at the University Convocation Hall from 9th to 14th inst.

FROM THE WHEEL TO MODERN HOMES

Stacks of beautiful products of the potter's art (left) are hawked from door to door by the "Matla-wala" —the water-pot-hawker (centre) and adorn the homes of most Bombayites who are accustomed to drink cooled water from modern-style containers (right).

OPERATION PAINTING

When pots get ready (left) the old woman (right) takes up her brush and paints fine designs on them to make them more attractive to buyers.

ANECDOTES OF BATTLE OF BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 19 Col 5)

north. Enter an effusive, garishly dressed gentleman....

"Hallo, chum, waitin' on the train?"

"Yes."

"Where are you playing?"

"Playing?"

"Yes, old man. I see you're one of us. I'm on the halls myself!"

When MacDonald was Premier he told Willie Adamson, Scottish Secretary in the first Labour administration, that he wanted him to go to the Lords. He could be titular Secretary, sit in the Cabinet and "do the ceremonial stuff" if Mr. Johnston would take the under-secretaryship and direct Scottish business in the Commons:

I said I was quite willing.... and Willie then shook hands with me, and said he would go to the Lords!

"Thank you both," said the P.M. "But not a word about this until you see it announced in the newspapers."

"Can I no' tell my wife about the Lords?" asked Willie.

"Oh, you can tell your wife," replied the P.M.

"And my son?"

"Your what!" shouted the P.M. "I didn't know you had a son. That arrangement is off. I am against appointing peers who have heirs to inherit their titles."

Mr. Johnston found Robert Smillie—"the greatest leader the miners ever had"—a fund of good stories. One told of a visit to the House of Commons with a commercial friend who was wearing a top hat, and for a joke, when espying Keir Hardie coming in the distance, he hurriedly swopped bats with Smillie. When Hardie saw Smillie in the chimney pot he was greatly distressed, and cried: "Good heavens! You tae, Bob!"

KIRKWOOD'S SALLIES

Mr. Johnston recalls some pungent sallies of David Kirkwood. He would launch a tremendous oration on what the Scots had done in Empire-building, and once was conducting us by speech on a tour round the Empire, but owing to English Tory interruptions he got stuck at the barren rocks of Aden and couldn't for the life of him remember where to go next. Maxton, sitting a few benches away, offered bets that he would be at Bannockburn inside five minutes if these English Tory interruptions continued. And as it happened Sir William Lane Mitchell ejaculated: "You've told us about Aden twice. Get on with it."

To which at once came David's rejoinder: "Oh, ye English. We've leatherit you at Bannockburn before, and we'll leather you again."

Mr. Speaker interrupted: "The Hon. Member must surely recognize that we are not discussing leather. That is covered by the Board of Trade vote."

David Kirkwood: "Correct, Mr. Speaker. I was only usin' leatherit in its classical meanin'. However, we'll now proceed from Aden to Burma."

One of his best efforts was during a speech upon Clydebank's poverty:

"If the Prime Minister kent aboot it he widna' tolerate it. If the King kent aboot it——" (Cries of "Order!" for you must not mention the King in debate!)

David tried again. "If the Prime Minister kent aboot it he widna' tolerate it. If the King——" (Louder shouts of "Order!" during which a colleague whispers to David that the name of the King is barred!)

For a third time David essayed: "If the Prime Minister kent about it he widna' tolerate it. If——(a pause during which the House was ready to shout the speaker down)—"the Prince o' Wales's father kent aboot it he widna' tolerate it."

Decorum disappeared and it is said that when King George heard the story he slapped his knees with glee and added it to his ample repertoire.

BEHIND THE SCENES

A war reminiscence is of Irate wardens who, during a complete blackout, saw a gleam of light in an Edinburgh tenement. Up the stairs they marched and knocked at a door. After some delay it was opened by a small, frightened boy:

"Who is in here except yourself?" demanded a warden.

"Naebuddy, sur. A cam in when ma brither gaed oot, an ma brither cam in when ma faither went oot!"

"Come, come!" said the warden, "whose house is this?"

"This is no the hoose, sur; this is the cloaset!"

POOR MAN'S NEED AND NABOB'S FANCY

From ordinary requirements (left) of the common man to the fanciful tastes of the aristocrat (right) potter's art has been catering since milleniums and in the process has reached a high standard which will attract even the modern cityman.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Edited by S. NATARAJAN.